The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IX.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1795. [NUMB. 452.

THIS is to inform the Public, that the subscriber late of the State of Delaware, now resides in this city, where he thankfully receives applications for EVANS's patent improvements on MILLS: He flatters himself, that from the long experience he has had, in erecting the above machinery, he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to employ him.

EVAN EVANS.

Richmond, March 3, 1795. (6wks)

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed the Sign of the GOLDEN MORTAR to the house lately occupied by Mr. SAMUEL PAINE, where he has opened a large and general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he is selling wholesale and retail, at a moderate advance.

He will be supplied from time to time with fresh medicines of the first quality, to be had in Europe, and having a machine which powders medicine with great dispatch, he will always be able to offer such as will bear the strictest examination as to quality and fineness, and in the largest quantities.

BENJAMIN DUVAL.

N. B. I wish to take a few boarders to breakfast and dine, at a moderate price. B. D.

FOR SALE,

A CAPITAL, fine pair of bay carriage HORSES, fifteen and a half hands high, and remarkable stout, they are well broke to a rein in any kind of gear, and have been accustomed to be driven either with reins, or under a postillion. For terms enquire of Captain Singleton, in Richmond.

February 28, 1795. (4w)

SOMETIME in February 1792, I gave my bond with Benjamin Jennings, of Powhatan county, security to Edward Farlow, of Bedford county, for the sum of sixty pounds, which bond became due the first day of this month.—I forewarn all persons taking an assignment of said bond, as I will not pay it until I am secured the title to a certain tract of land, for which the bond was given.

JAMES HOWARD. (3)

Chesterfield county, March 2, 1795.

FOR SALE,

MY TRACT of LAND, containing 1165 acres, lying within two or three miles of Charlottesville, on Meadow Creek, 100 or 150 acres of the best MEADOW LAND in the County. The terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN T. HAWKINS.

Albemarle, February 6, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in the county of Norfolk, lying on the north side of Tanner's creek, supposed to contain 400 or 450 acres: It stretches along the waters of said creek or river upwards of a mile—it has several good landings, and some very agreeable situations on the water-side, very eligible when cleared for gentlemen's country seats or summer retreats. It is pretty well timbered, and the soil (especially what is not cleared,) not inferior to any in the neighbourhood. It lies also very convenient for fishing, fowling and oystering, and is within two miles and a half or three miles of the town of Norfolk. Ships of six and seven hundred hogsheads burthen have been built higher up the river than the above tract.

For terms and further particulars, apply to JAMES BROWN, in Richmond, or the subscriber.

JOHN MACKLEAN.

NORFOLK, February 26, 1795. (3)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TUB MILL as any in Hanover county, on Little River, a never failing stream, with two pair of stones and a bolting chest and cloth; a house 40 feet by 16, with a miller's house. She is one of the best accustomed mills in the county, with a stone dam, proof against all freshes. I will sell 260 acres of LAND, or a less quantity to suit the purchaser, adjoining the mill. On this land is a house with two rooms below and one above, with a brick and stone chimney, and several other houses that will suit a small family. There is in this mill room for another pair of stones, and with a little expence she may be made a valuable manufacturing mill, being in a rich neighbourhood, where large crops of wheat are made. Half the purchase money to be paid down, and the other half I will give twelve months credit on giving bond and security as I like.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

FEBRUARY 23, 1795. (2ll)

STRAYED,

From the neighbourhood of Richmond, on the first instant,

A SORREL HORSE,

with a small star in his forehead—four years old this spring, about 5 feet high, neither docked or branded, and unshod. FOUR DOLLAS REWARD will be paid any person who shall deliver the above stray to George W. Smith, Esq; in Richmond, or the subscriber living in King and Queen.

ANDERSON SCOTT.

MARCH 4, 1795. (1ll)

TAKEN UP in Prince Edward county, on the main road that leads from Prince Edward courthouse through the Forks of Buffeloe, a BRIGHT BAY MARE, about nine or ten years old, and about four feet nine inches high, she has no brand perceivable. She is shod before and has a saddle spot on the near side: She is appraised to fourteen pounds six shillings and eight pence before me.

RICHARD FOSTER.

JANUARY 11, 1795.

I WOULD be glad to Employ Two or Three STONE-MASONS. Men of good character, and who really understand their business: To such every encouragement will be given, by

PEYTON SKIPWITH.

Mecklenburg County, Feb. 18, 1795.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, for any term of years, the TAVERN, and other OUT-HOUSES, now occupied by Mrs. MARGARET LEWIS. For terms, apply to the Subscriber living at the place, or Mrs. MARGARET LEWIS.

THOMAS L. LEWIS.

Warm Springs, Feb. 10. 1795. (1f)

TO be let to the lowest bidder on the first day of April next, at the Bowling Green; the building a large BRICK JAIL for the county of Caroline, at which time the dimentions and mode of payment will be made known by the

COMMISSIONERS.

February 24th, 1795. (3w)

By Authority

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An ACT *to authorize the allowance of drawback on part of the cargo of the ship Enterprize*

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the collector of the district of Pennsylvania be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to grant permits for the exportation of that part of the cargo of the ship Enterprize, Herbert Jones, commander, which has been imported in the said ship, and in the schooner Delight, John Cannon, commander, from Newbern in North Carolina, under the same regulations and restrictions, as if the same had been imported into the district of Pennsylvania, from any foreign port or place.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector of the district of Newbern be authorized to grant a debenture or debentures for the drawback of the said duties, in like manner, and under the same regulations, as are provided by the act, intitled "An act making further provision in cases of drawbacks," for goods, wares and merchandize exported from the United States, after the last day of March next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate,*

Approved—February the thirteenth, 1795.

G°: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

EDM: RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT *to amend the act, intituled "An act making alterations in the Treasury and War departments."*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,* That in case of vacancy in the office of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of the department of War, or of any officer of either of the said departments, whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their said respective offices; it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices, until a successor be appointed, or such vacancy be filled: *Provided,* That no one vacancy shall be supplied, in manner aforesaid, for a longer term than six months.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—February the thirteenth, 1795

G°: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

EDM. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT *relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage.*

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in lieu of the commissions heretofore by law established, there shall be allowed to the collectors of the duties of impost and tonnage, on all monies by them respectively received on account of the duties aforesaid arising on tonnage, and on goods, wares, and merchandize imported after the last day of March next, as follows, to wit:

To the collectors of the districts of Pennsylvania and New-York, three tenths of one per cent:

To the collector of the district of Boston and Charlestown, and to the collector of the district of Baltimore, five eighths of one per cent:

To the collectors of the districts of Salem and Norfolk, seven eighths of one per cent:

To the collectors of the districts of Alexandria, Charleston and Savannah, one per cent:

To the collector of the district of Newbury-port, one and a quarter per cent.

To the collectors of the districts of Portsmouth, Portland, Newport, Providence, New-Haven and Tappahannock, one and a half per cent:

And to the collectors of the districts of Vermont, Champlain, Gloucester, Marblehead, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgar Town, New Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford, Bath, Wiscasset, Penobscot, Frenchman's-Bay, Machias, Passamaquoddy, New-London, Fairfield, Sagg-Harbour, Perth-Amboy, Burlington, Bridgetown, Great Egg-Harbour, Wilmington in Delaware, Chester, Oxford, Vienna, Snowhill, Annapolis, Nottingham, Cedar-Point, George-Town in Maryland, Bermuda Hundred, Hampton, York-Town, Yeocomico, Dumfries, Foley-landing, Cherrystone, South-Quay, Kentucky, Wilmington in North-Carolina, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, Camden, George-Town in South-Carolina, Beaufort, Sunbury, Brunswick, Saint-Mary's, and Hardwich, two per cent.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the last day of March next, in lieu of the annual allowances heretofore established by law, there shall be yearly allowed to the following officers, the sums following, to wit:

To the collectors of the districts of Annapolis, Chester, South-Quay, Yeocomico, Wilmington in North-Carolina, Cedar-Point and Washington, the sum of two hundred dollars each:

To the collectors of the districts of York, Passamaquoddy, Oxford, Vienna, Nottingham, Hampton, York Town, Dumfries, Foley-landing, Cherrystone, Beaufort, Saint-Mary's, Brunswick and Hardwich, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each:

To the collector of the district of Perth-Amboy, one hundred and twenty dollars:

To the collectors of the districts of Portsmouth, Vermont, Champlain, Gloucester, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgar-Town, New-Bedford, Biddeford, Penobscot, Frenchman's Bay, Machias, Newport, Fairfield, Burlington, Bridgetown, Great Egg-Harbour, Wilmington in Delaware, Snowhill, Kentucky, Bermuda-Hundred, Cambden, George-Town in South-Carolina, and Sunbury, the sum of one hundred dollars each.

To the collectors of the districts of Marblehead, Bath, Wiscasset, New-Haven and George-Town in Maryland, the sum of fifty dollars each:

To the naval-officer of the district of Portsmouth, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars:

To the naval-officers of the districts of Newbury-Port, Salem, Newport, Providence, Wilmington in North-Carolina, and Savannah, the sum of one hundred dollars each:

To the surveyor of the port of Salem, two hundred dollars:

To the surveyors of Portsmouth, Newbury-port, Bristol, Warren, East Greenwich, Saint-Mary's, Suffolk, Smithfield, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Wilmington, Beaufort, and Swanborough, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each:

To the surveyors of Newport and Providence, one hundred and thirty dollars each:

To the surveyors of Gloucester, Beverley, New-Haven, Middletown, Albany, Hudson, Little Egg-Harbour, and Lewellen's-burg, one hundred and twenty dollars each:

And to the surveyors of Ipswich, Portland, North-Kingston, Pawhatuck, Patuxet, New-London, Stonington, Town-Creek, Bermuda-Hundred, West-point, Urbanna, Port-Royal, Alexandria, Windsor, Hertford, Plymouth, Skewarky, Murfree's-borough, Bennet's-Creek, Winton, Nixonton, Newbiggen-Creek, Pasquittank-River, Indian-Town, Currituck-Inlet, Savannah and New-Brunswick in New-Jersey, the sum of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the last day of March next, in lieu of the sum heretofore established by law, there shall be paid to each inspector, for every day he shall be actually employed in aid of the customs, a sum not exceeding one dollar and sixty-six cents; and that instead of the sum heretofore established by law, to be paid for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, in the districts of Pennsylvania, New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Norfolk, there shall be paid one cent and a half.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the last day of March next, it shall be the duty of the several collectors, naval-officers and surveyors, to keep accurate accounts of their official emoluments and expenditures, and the same to transmit, annually, on the last day of December, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall annually lay an abstract of the same before Congress.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—February the fourteenth 1795.

GO: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

EDM: RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT *supplementary to the act concerning Invalids.*

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the right, any person now has, or may hereafter acquire, to receive a pension, by virtue of the act passed on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, intituled, "An act to regulate the claims to invalid pensions," be considered to commence at the time of completing his testimony before the district judge, or commissioners, pursuant to the said act: And nothing shall be allowed to any invalid of the description aforesaid, by way of arrear of pension, antecedent to the date of his completing his testimony as aforesaid; and the pensions allowed under the said act shall be continued to the respective pensioners, during the continuance of their disability.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no commissioned officer, who has received commutation of half pay, shall be paid a pension, as an invalid, until he shall return his commutation into the treasury of the United States; except where special provision has been made, in particular cases, for allowing pensions on the return only of certain portions of the commutation.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—February the twenty-first, 1795.

GO: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

EDM. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT *for the reimbursement of a loan authorized by an act of the last session of Congress.*

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the bank of the United States be, and the same is hereby authorized to lend to the United States, the whole, or any part of the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars (remaining unapplied) in pursuance of the authority granted to borrow one million of dollars, by the act, intituled "An act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force the act, intituled "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That after reserving such sums as may be sufficient to satisfy prior appropriations, there be further appropriated, in aid of the provision heretofore made, out of the proceeds of the duties which have arisen, or may arise upon carriages for the conveyance of persons; upon licenses for selling wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors by retail; upon snuff and refined sugar; and upon property sold at auction; which were imposed by acts passed during the last session, and which may be further continued, the present session of Congress, or, from the proceeds of such duties or revenues as may be established in lieu thereof, a sum sufficient to the reimbursement before the year one thousand eight hundred and one, of any loan or loans, which have been, or which may hereafter be made, in virtue of the act aforesaid: And that the faith of the United States be, and the same is hereby pledged, to make good any deficiency of the said duties.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—February the twenty-first, 1795.

GO: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

EDM. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT *authorizing the erection of a lighthouse near the entrance of George-Town harbour, in the state of South Carolina.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby required to cause to be erected, as soon as may be, a lighthouse near the entrance of the harbour of George-Town, in the state of South Carolina, at such place, when ceded to the United States, as shall be most convenient for the navigation thereof; and that a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, be appropriated for the same, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated: And that a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, be appropriated for placing buoys on certain shoals in Cape-Fear-river, below the town of Wilmington in the state of North-Carolina.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—February the twenty-first, 1795.

GO: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

EDM: RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

From the Kentucky Gazette, of Jan. 17.

An act to amend the act intituled "An act establishing a permanent revenue." Approved December 20, 1794.

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the General Assembly,* That so much of the act intituled an act for establishing a permanent revenue, as subjects lands to forfeiture, in case they are not listed with a commissioner, and the taxes that may become due thereon with interest, not paid on or before the fourth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every person, when applied to by a commissioner for a list of his taxable property, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, to give in on oath a list of all his lands, whether he holds by entry, survey, patent or deed of conveyance, specifying in such list the number of acres in each tract, and the county and water course in which it is situate, also what tax (if any) has been paid for each tract of land, and the year for which such tax was paid, and every person failing or refusing to give in a list of his, her, or their lands, shall forfeit to the state, all title, claim or interest, that he, she, or they may have in, or to, any tract or parcel of land, not given in as aforesaid, and the lands so forfeited, shall be disposed of in such manner as shall be directed by law. *Provided nevertheless,* That nothing herein contained be construed to extend to the lands of infants, *Feme coverts,* or persons *non compos mentis.*

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That non residents and such persons as were not applied to by a commissioner, shall enter their lands with some commissioner of the tax in the state in the same manner as above directed, on or before the last day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, or on failure thereof, all title, claim, or interest of such non-resident or other person in, or to, any such tract or parcel of land shall be forfeited to the state, and disposed of as aforesaid. And where a commissioner shall receive any entries of lands from non-residents, or other persons, after he shall have made four general lists of taxable property and delivered them to the respective officers, and before the said last day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, such commissioners shall forthwith make out four lists of such entries and have them certified by the clerk of his county according to law, and deliver one to the sheriff, and another to the auditor, who shall annex them to the general list before delivered by the said commissioner.

SEC. 4. That it shall be lawful for the sheriff to destrain for the land tax due in the manner directed by the act intitled an act establishing a permanent revenue, and where no such property can be found, to sell so much of each tract of land charged with the tax as will be sufficient to pay the same, if the said land shall be in his county, and the sheriff shall advertise the sale for one month, at the door of the courthouse of his county, and for three weeks successively in the Kentucky Gazette, after such sale it shall be the duty of the sheriff, to deliver to the purchaser a certificate of the quantity of land sold, describing therein the tract that was charged with the tax, and the end or side from which the quantity sold is taken, and the surveyor of the county upon the receipt of such certificate, shall by him or deputy, proceed to survey the quantity sold as aforesaid agreeable to the certificate of the sheriff, and shall charge the purchaser with the expense of the same. The surveyor or his deputy, as the case may be, shall give reasonable notice to the former owners, if to be found in the county, or to his agent,

if any he has therein, of the day on which survey is to be made, and upon the plot and certificate of the survey made as aforesaid being produced to the sheriff, it shall be his duty to convey the same to the purchaser, which conveyance shall vest in the purchaser, all the right, title and interest of the proprietor for whose tax the land shall be sold. If the land entered on a list delivered to a sheriff shall not be within his county, and payment shall not be made to him of the tax due thereon he shall on or before the first day of May in every year, certify to the auditor a copy of so much of the list delivered to him as relates to lands entered with a commissioner of his county lying in another county, and it shall be the duty of the auditor to transmit a copy of the same to the sheriff of the county in which such land lies on or before the first day of June, whose duty it shall be, if payment is not made, and no property to distrain can be found, to sell the same, in the manner he is herein before directed to sell lands entered and lying within his own county.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That if any such purchaser is afterwards legally evicted from the lands so purchased by a prior or better claim, he shall have a right to recover by action on the case from the persons whose lands were sold for the payment of the tax, the amount of the tax so paid to the sheriff for such person for the lands so purchased: and where he is evicted out of part of the land only, he shall have a right to recover a proportionable part of the tax paid to the sheriff. Where the sheriff shall expose any part of the land for sale for the payment of the tax with which it is charged, and it will not sell for the same, it shall be the duty of the county court upon proof being made of the same, to certify it to the auditor, who shall give the sheriff credit for the tax with which such tract of land is charged, or so much thereof as is in arrears, and where any tract or part thereof is not sold upon being exposed as aforesaid, and the tax for the same is not paid, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to expose the same annually, until the tax is paid or the land is sold; and no sheriff or his deputy shall directly or indirectly purchase any lands that shall be exposed to sale for payment of taxes, and any land purchased by a sheriff or his deputy: or any other for his or their use as aforesaid, shall be forfeited to the state.

SEC. 6. The owner of every lot in a town shall pay three shillings for every one hundred pounds of value to which such lot is appraised exclusive of the improvements thereon, and so in proportion for a less value. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to assess or appraise the value of every lot in every town within his district, from the best information he can get, not taking into consideration the improvement thereon, which shall not be appraised; if any such owner of any such lot shall think himself agrieved, he shall have a right to appear to the next county court who upon due proof being made shall have power to alter such assessed or approved value, as to them shall seem just. Where any list or lists delivered to a sheriff as aforesaid, shall by accident or otherwise be lost or destroyed, such sheriff shall apply to the county court of his county for a copy of the same, and it shall be their duty to direct their clerk to make out and certify a true copy of any list or lists lost or destroyed as aforesaid, and deliver the same to the sheriff.

SEC. 7 *Be it further enacted*, that a list of all insolvents and of such persons as have removed out of the county with their property shall be returned by the sheriff on oath to the county court, which list so far as approved of and allowed by the court, shall be transmitted to the auditor, with an account of the tax due from any person who may have removed out of the county, together with the name of the county to which he may have removed; which account the auditor shall immediately transmit to the sheriff of the county to which such person may have removed to be charged on his book and collected and accounted for according to law.

SEC. 8. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That all arrears of taxes due for land, shall be charged and collected according to the class in which each tract is placed, and where any person has paid the tax on any tract of land that he or she, or tenants claiming under him or her, did not actually reside on at the time such tax was paid or any part thereof, which will appear from the commissioners, list, such person shall have credit for the surplus of the land tax (if any) according to the class in which his land is placed, charging him only with the amount of the tax due on his or her lands as classed. And provided further that no land shall be sold for the payment of taxes before the first day of May annually, at which time the sheriff of each county, shall receive from the auditor an account of all taxes that have been paid by non-residents for lands listed with any commissioner of his county, and of the lands for which such tax was paid to enable him with certainty to know what lands he shall be obliged to sell for the payment of taxes.

SEC. 9. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That the several sums of money on law process, alienations, seals, or otherwise, paid to, and collected by the several clerks of the county courts, and courts of quarter sessions, shall be annually accounted for, and paid as by law is directed, at some time in the month of November and so much of any law as requires the said clerks to account for, and pay the monies as aforesaid, in the months of June and December, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And that the commissioners books for entering land, may be uniform throughout the commonwealth.

SEC. 10. *Be it enacted*, That each commissioner shall keep for the purpose of entering lands by virtue of this act, a book in the following form, viz.

(Here follows the form of commissioners books for entering land.)

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the taxes to be collected in the year 1795 be reduced one fourth part.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the different sheriffs in this state, shall have till the first day of August, annually to settle their respective accounts with the treasurer, and so much of any act as obliges them to settle on or before the first day of June, is hereby repealed, nothing in this act shall be construed so as to affect the taxes that are to be collected for the present year. All lands shall be assessed agreeably to its quality, without reference to the rich lands in Fayette; and so much of any former law as makes the rich land in Fayette the standard of first rate land, shall be and is hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Extracts from three letters, written by a Gentleman in Paris to his friend in this city; the AUTHENTICITY of which may be depended on.

OCTOBER 16th, 1794.

"In the movements of the present day, the Jacobin Society has as heretofore borne its part. The history of this society from its origin to the present time, is of importance to mankind, and especially that portion upon which providence has bestowed the blessing of free-government. It furnishes a lesson equally instructive to public functionaries and to private citizens. I am not yet fully possessed of the details although I have endeavored to acquire them. But the outline I think, I now understand. In its history as in that of the Revolution itself, there are obviously two great æras. The first commenced with the revolution, and ended with the deposition of the king. The second fills the space between that event and the present day. The former of these is still further divisible into two parts, and upon each of which, distinct characters are marked. The first commenced with the Revolution and ended with the constituent assembly or adoption of the constitution. The second comprizes, the administration under the constitution. During the first of these, the Jacobin Society was composed of almost all the enemies to the antient despotism: for in general, those who were friends of the public liberty, and wished its establishment under any possible modification, become members of, and attended the debates of this society. But with the adoption of the constitution many were satisfied and left. After this and during the second part of this æra, it was composed only of the enemies to hereditary monarchy, comprizing the members of the three succeeding parties of Brissot, Danton and Robespierre. During the whole of the first æra therefore, or until the deposition of the king, this society may be considered as the cradle of the revolution, for most certainly the Republic would not have been established without it. It was the organ of public sentiment and by means of discussion and free criticism upon men and measures contributed greatly to forward that important event.

"But from that period and through the whole of the second æra, this society has acted a different part, and merited a different character. The clergy, the nobility, and the royalty were gone: the whole government was in the hands of the people, and its whole force exerted against the enemy. There was in short nothing existing in that line which merited reprehension, on with which the popular sentiment virtuously inclined could take offence. But it had already gained a weight in the government, and which it had now neither sufficient virtue nor inclination to abandon. From this period therefore its movements were counter-revolutionary, and we behold the same society which was heretofore so formidable to the despotism, now brandishing the same weapon against the legitimate representation of the people.

"Its subsequent story is neither complicated nor various, as the revolution was complete so far as depended on the interior order of things, it had no service of that kind to render, nor pretext, to colour its movements. It was reduced to the alternative of either withdrawing from the stage, or taking part in the ordinary internal administration, and which it could not do otherwise than by becoming an instrument in the hands of some of the parties against the other. This station therefore it immediately occupied, and has since held it to the present time. It became the creator of Robespierre and under his direction, the principle agent in all those atrocities which have stained this stage of the revolution. It was by means of this society that he succeeded in cutting off the members of the two succeeding parties of Brissot and Danton, and had finally well nigh ruined the Republic itself.

"It is an interesting fact, and very deserving of attention, that in the more early and latter stages of this society, the best men of France were seen seeking admittance into it, but from very different motives. In the commencement, and until the establishment of the Republic, it was resorted to by them for the purpose of promoting that great event. But in the latter stage, and until the fall of Robespierre it was resorted to by them, merely as a shelter from danger. Virtue and talents, with other great and noble endowment, were odious in the sight of that Monster, and were, of course, the object of his prosecution. Nor was any man of independent spirit, possessing them, secure from his wrath. The Jacobin Society could, alone, furnish any kind of protection; and to this circumstance it was owing, that many deserving characters were seen there, and apparently countenancing measures which in their souls they abhorred. It is therefore only justice, that the present preponderating party in France, and the world at large, should now look with indulgence, and indeed with forgiveness, upon the conduct of many of those who seemed, at the time, to abet his enormities. Unfortunately for them, and for their country, their presence secured only a personal exemption from danger: The preponderating influence had long been in the hands of those of a different description.

"In the last scene which was acted by Robespierre and in which he placed himself at the commune, in open rebellion against the Convention, 'tis said, that this society arranged itself under his banner against that assembly. But after his fall, and which was instantaneous, it immediately endeavoured to repair the error of this step, by charging it upon some who were admitted to be bad members, and others who were said to have forced themselves, at that tumultuous moment, unlicensed, into the society, and were not members at all. It even went into high crimination of Robespierre himself. But the principles of the controversy were too deeply rooted in the mind of all, to be so suddenly eradicated. It was obvious that a crisis had arrived which must eventually settle the point whether the Convention, or this society, should govern France, and equally so that the public mind was, and perhaps long had been, decisively settled in favor of the former. As the catastrophe was approaching, this society, as heretofore used at one time, and at others an humiliating one. But the Convention acted with equal dignity throughout.

"Whether it contemplated to strike at its existence by any overt act, or to seek overthrow by contracting the wisdom, the justice and magnanimity of its own present conduct, with the past and recent enormities of this society, is uncertain. The leading members of the preponderating party seemed doubtful upon this point. But finally the rash and outrageous extremities of the society, who were secretly exciting commotions through the country, forced the Convention into more decisive measures. By its order, the secretary of the society at Paris was arrested, and all the deputies, from those associated with it through France, and who had arrived to deliberate upon the state of their affairs, were driven from the city, under a decree which exempted none not inhabitants of Paris, except our countrymen. Of all France, Marseilles was the only district in which its efforts produced any effect; a small commotion, excited there, was immediately quieted by the ordinary police, and who, after having made an example of the leaders, reported it to the convention.

"What further measures may be adopted by the Convention in regard to this society, is uncertain: The subject is now under discussion, and I shall, I presume, be able in my next to give you the result."

—

November 7, 1794.

"I likewise send, in the inclosed papers, a decree respecting the Jacobins, by which all correspondence between the different societies is prohibited, as likewise is the presenting a petition to the Convention in their character as such.

—

November 20.

"Within a few days past the hall of the Jacobins has been shut up by the Convention, and Carrier, formerly representative at Nantes, voted by that body as meriting a trial by the revolutionary tribunal."

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,

March 2, 1795.

Between

John Campbell, assignee of *Robert Campbell*, Plff

and

Carter Braxton, Robert Price, executor of *George Braxton*, dec'd, *Roger Gregory, William Gregory* and *Isaac Quarles*, executor of *Fendall Southerland*, deceased, *Robert Pollard*, administrator of *John White*, deceased, *Thomas Brown*, executor of *Thomas Moore*, deceased, administrator of *Robert Page*, deceased, *Drury Ragsdale, Samuel Pleasants*, and *Archibald Govan*, Defts.

THE defendants, *Samuel Pleasants* and *Archibal Govan* not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)

Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C. C.

United States, Middle Circuit, District of Virginia, November Court, 1794.

Thomas Hoby and William Newbold, Plts. AGAINST *Charles Purcell, Deft.* } In Chan'y.

THIS cause this day came on to be heard on the bill and answer, an exhibit filed and the arguments of counsel, on consideration whereof, *It is decreed and ordered*, That the Marshal after giving three weeks previous notice thereof in the Virginia Gazette, do at the expiration of three months make sale of the mortgaged premises in the bill mentioned for ready money, and out of the money arising by such sale pay unto the plaintiffs the sum of three hundred and seventy pounds five shillings and ten pence Virginia currency with interest thereon from the fifteenth day of December 1791, till the time of such payment, and the costs of this suit. And the surplus, if any, be return to the defendant, and that he make report of his proceedings to the next court.

(A Copy)

Teste,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clk.

In pursuance of the above decree WILL BE SOLD on the 2d day of April next, on the premises to the highest bidder for READY MONEY,

THE HOUSE & TENEMENT

in the city of Richmond, now in the occupation of Charles Purcell and Hugh John Crawford.

DAVID M. RANDOLPH, *Marshal.*

March 2d, 1795.

United States, Middle Circuit, District of Virginia, November Court, 1794.

Robert Hastie, Niell Buchanan, James Jameson, Henry Lockhead, and *Richard Cameron*, late merchants and partners, and surviving partners of *Buchanan, Hastie* and Company, Plaintiffs. AGAINST *John Petit, John Lewis*, and *David Allen*, Executors of *John Lewis*, dec. *David Allen* and *Aphia* his wife, *Peter Taylor* and *Sarah* his wife, children and devisees of the said *John Lewis*, dec. Defts. } In Chancery.

THE Defendants, *John Petit, John Lewis, Peter Taylor*, and *Sarah* his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to law and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants, do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)

Teste, (8w‖)

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clk.

United States, Middle Circuit, District of Virginia, November Court, 1794.

Robert Hastie, Niel Buchanan, James Jameson, Henry Lockhead, and *Richard Cameron*, late merchants and partners, and surviving partners of *Buchanan, Hastie*, and Company, Plts. AGAINST *Thomas Tunstall* & *John Markham*, Executors of *Thomas Tunstall*, dec. and *Thomas Roberts*, Defts }

THE Defendant *Thomas Tunstall*, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their Counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That he do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this Order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for two months successively, and published at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)

Teste, (8w‖)

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clk.

BUCHANAN, HASTIE & Company, *Versus* CHARLES SULLIVANT, jun. & DUDLY BROOK, } In Chan'y.

PURSUANT to a decree in the above suit, will be sold at Charlotte Courthouse, on Monday the sixth day of April next, at public auction, for ready money, a certain tract or parcel of LAND containing two hundred and forty acres (be the same more or less) on the north side of Twitty's creek, in the county of Charlotte. A good title will be made the purchaser.

THOMAS GORDON, Attorney for BUCHANAN, HASTIE & Co.

Petersburg, March 9th, 1795. (2w‖)

JUST PUBLISHED,

IN A PAMPHLET,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

MARCELLUS,

As published in the Virginia Gazette in November and December last.—"The candid and temperate view taken of the true interests of Virginia in this little work, renders it worthy of the perusal of every citizen, who values the peace and prosperity of his country."

Richmond, March 10th, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

At Macnair's Store, Fresh

GARDEN & GRASS SEEDS.

JOHN STROUD.

☞ A complete assortment is expected by the first vessels from London

Richmond, March 9th, 1795. (1‖)

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE and beautiful seat on James River near Goochland Courthouse, containing five hundred acres (exclusive of the old glebe)—This plantation is well improved with buildings and orchards, and in good order for the occupancy of ten hands in the farming line: A purchaser may sow fallgrain when he pleases, have possession when the present crop is finished, and obtain a great bargain of the subscriber on the premises. (3w)

THOMAS F. BATES.

Belmont, March 8th, 1795.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made the Subscriber, by William Wortham, and John Turner, WILL BE SOLD, *on the premises, the 30th of this instant.*

A TRACT OF LAND, laying on Polecat-Swamp, in Caroline County, containing three or four hundred acres, one hundred of which is fine low grounds, part of which may be easily converted into meadow, the high land is not inferior to any near the said swamp, and well timbered. There is on the land a good dwelling-house, and several out houses, apple orchard of different sorts of fruit, and a number of peach-trees. Two hundred and fifty pounds of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with good security.

THOMAS BURKE.

Pleasant-Hill, March 2d, 1795.

COAL FOR SALE.

THOMAS RAILEY & CO.

HAVE on hand, a parcel of COAL, supposed to be from Twenty to Twenty-Five Thousand Bushels, which will be sold at their Coal-Pitt, in Chesterfield county, on Thursday the 19th of this month, to the highest bidder; one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and for the balance, a credit of six months will be allowed, for which bond with approved security will be required. They also wish to sell their COAL-PITT. (2‖)

MARCH 2d, 1795.

☞ GENTLEMEN who hold subscription papers for publishing the NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE, will particularly oblige the author, by returning them immediately to ROBERT POLLARD, Esq; of Richmond. The size of the work having far exceeded the limits contemplated by the author, he finds it necessary either to expunge some of the matter, or to encrease the price to non-subscribers;—the latter he preferred. He is therefore extremely solicitous to be furnished with the names of those who are entitled to the benefit of the original propotals. In two weeks the work will be put to press and completed with all possible expedition. In the mean time the manuscript will be deposited with Mr. POLLARD, for the inspection of those who have patronised the performance.

W. W. HENING.

FEBRUARY 28, 1795.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

A CERTAIN PETER HUSTON of Bladen County, North-Carolina, died very suddenly at my house, on the 22d of February last, on his way to Baltimore to see a daughter of his that he said was settled at that place. He appeared to be carried off by an apoplexy or epilepsy in a very short time after he reached my house. He had with him one grey stone horse, one bay gelding and a sorrel mare, on him were found several papers twenty eight dollars in silver, and one half-joe. His papers, horses money and other effects are in my hands, and will be delivered to any person or persons shewing a legal right to claim them and reimbursing my expenditures. Enquire for the subscriber living on the main post road, about four miles north of the town of Dumfries, in the State of Virginia.

WILLIAM FARREL, Jun.

Virginia, March 10, 1795.

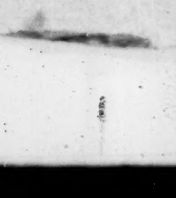
☞ The printers of North-Carolina on the principle of humanity are requested to publish this advertisement.

JOURNEYMEN TANNERS & ROPE MAKERS,

Who understand their business well, will meet with constant employ and good encouragement, by application to

WILLIAM PLUME.

Norfolk, March 7th, 1795 (5)



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the 17th ult. MAJOR JACKSON, commonly called MAJOR, a very likely, well set dark mulatto, about twenty years old; I suppose about five feet seven inches high; he has remarkable red lips; when he attempts to speak hastily, is apt to stammer, and generally speaks low and inwardly. He can read and write a little, and is very artful. He is a tolerable barber, understands the management of horses, drives a carriage well, and is capable of making an excellent house servant. Any person who will deliver him to Mr. DABNEY MINOR, of Richmond; to Mr. THOMAS PURYEAR, at my plantation in Hanover, will receive of either of the above gentlemen, FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD, or if delivered to the subscriber in Gloucester, TWENTY DOLLARS.

I am inclined to think that he may be hankering about in Richmond, as he has an uncle lives near that place (known by the name of Tarlton,) exclusive of a numerous acquaintance.

M. ANDERSON.

JANUARY 2, 1795.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a BAY MARE about four feet four inches high, appears to be about thirteen years old, has some white hairs in her forehead and a snip on her nose, appraised to five pounds.

JAMES DAVIS.

Surry County, Sept. 22d, 1794. (3‖)

☞ ALL Persons entitled to compensation as PETIT-JURORS, in the Federal Courts, are notified, that they may receive payment, by application to THOMAS MASON.

D. M. RANDOLPH, *Marshal.*

Richmond, March 1, 1795.

From the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

HYMETTUS---N° I

THE anonymous pamphlet addreſſed to the Freeholders of the diſtrict of Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William, on the ſubject of the enſuing election for a Repreſentative to Congreſs, will be the ſubject of a few remarks, to which one of the freeholders would draw the attention of his neighbors.

To receive information concerning puplic men and their meaſures, ought to be agreeable, and at all times, to the candid and ſenſible inhabitants of this populous diſtrict; more eſſentially if it comes from a ſtranger who ſhall ſtate, or inſinuate, that he has had a better opportunity of knowing than may have fallen to the lot of thoſe he means to inſtruct. It ought alſo to be agreeable to every virtuous ſervant in the national councils, to find his actions freely examined and impartially diſcuſſed before his conſtituents. It, therefore, would not have been ſo impertinent, as ſome people ſuppoſe, in the pamphleteer to endeavor to give his *direction to our vote*, provided he had been correct in his narration and his arguments, but being otherwiſe even thoſe who do not cenſure the writer for his officious zeal will not be edified or aſſiſted in the choice of their repreſentative. He ſhould alſo be, or *appear* to be, free from the influence of any party, while he kindly adminiſters his advice to the perſons who never aſked it, and who are not ſo ignorant as to be eaſily miſled. The pamphleteer, who may fairly be preſumed to have often favored the public with his opinions on other occaſions; having neglected theſe obvious precautions, it may be attributed to his zeal in the great work of *effecting a thorough change* in the American politics by making that party the majority, which hath heretofore been the minority in Congreſs.

Whether this change ſhould be made or not, is the queſtion upon which the freeholders of this diſtrict ſeem to be required to expreſs their opinion at the enſuing election; and every friend to the continuance of the Federal Government, and to thoſe meaſures generally that have been purſued by Congreſs, ought to be happy that this queſtion will be fairly brought before them in the preſent inſtance; both the candidates being men of virtue and underſtanding. Should the old member be re-elected the diſtrict will evidence their approbation of the laws that have been made; and, if otherwiſe, the new member will not need any inſtructions to make him purſue an oppoſite line of politics—as the permanence of the preſent conſtitution depends on its being adminiſtered in conformity to the will of the majority, I wiſh ſincerely that in every other diſtrict the opinion of my countrymen throughout America may be taken in like manner; for if the ſyſtem which hath prevailed for upwards of ſix years paſt be wrong, as ſome wiſh to think, the ſooner a fundamental change ſhall be made, the better it will be for the community. In this point of view then, the occaſion becomes important on which we are ſoon to vote, as he has ſtated in the pamphlet.

Mr. Lee having, in a reſpectful manner and in conciſe terms, laid before his conſtituents ſome of the leading meaſures of Congreſs, in which he had voted with the majority of the national repreſentatives, and in ſome of which he differred from the greater part of the Virginia delegation; the pamphlet has been written for the avowed object of ſhewing him to be unworthy of our future confidence, and the ſtatement made by him of his conduct, being admitted to be correct, we had a right to ſuppoſe the pamphleteer would have demonſtrated he had acted either unwiſely or corruptly, neither of which has been effected.

1ſt. The pamphlet ſtates as an objection to Mr. Lee that for the laſt two years he has voted uniformly againſt his colleagues, and prior to that time voted uniformly with them. The ſmalleſt knowledge of congreſſional conduct is enough to prove this to be a miſrepreſentation; for formerly, as well as latterly, Mr. Lee ſometimes differed from his colleagues which is a convincing proof, that he has not been wedded to either party. In the year 1790 he voted againſt the Bank, ſo did moſt if not all his colleagues, in the ſame year he voted for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, and a majority of them did not. Reſpecting the reſolutions that were ſubmitted, touching the Secretary of the Treaſury, he agreed with them in one, and differed in the reſt. But if the objection was founded in truth, it ought not to avail any thing, as it was his duty to judge and vote independently.

2d. It was objected againſt him, that he voted for fitting out a naval force, to protect our commerce and our citizens, then in immediate danger from the Algerines, and a variety of reaſons are aſſigned why he ought to have voted otherwiſe, eſpecially theſe, that the eſtabliſhment of a navy would provoke the jealouſy and reſentment of the European nations and involve us in their broils: and that the force was too ſmall for the object—Let me aſk whether the United States ought at any time to have a navy? If ſhe ought, what time could be ſo prope to make a beginning as when even a ſmall force might be inſtantly uſeful?

But the pamphleteer in proving the force inadequate, goes upon the conjecture that Great-Britain would join the Algerines againſt us, upon this principle no fleet whatever could in a ſhort time be built, that would be adequate, and by this mode of reaſoning it would appear that a fleet ought never to be built, and the American commerce ought ever to remain liable to inſult and injury from other nations, a notion that every idea of independence repels. I conclude therefore, if no urgent neceſſity had then exiſted for this meaſure, Congreſs was wiſe to begin the eſtabliſhment of a navy, and alſo was wiſe to place in a poſture of defence, the moſt expoſed and important harbors, where an inferior naval force might be ſafe and even might protect the inhabitants againſt a ſuperior power.

3d. It is objected that our repreſentative ought to have accorded with his colleagues in their ſcheme of defence and ſafety, as ſet forth in the commercial propoſitions, eſpecially as it was introduced by one, whoſe ſervices in the formation of the conſtitution were known to him, and who therefore ought not to have been diſtruſted.

If our repreſentative viewed with circumſpection theſe propoſitions when firſt brought forward, that caution was taught him by a knowledge that commerce was not ſo well underſtood in Virginia, as in other of the United States, and that the mover of our State legiſlature, proved himſelf ignorant of the ſubject and unforeſeeing of the real conſequences of his theories when reduced to practice.—The mover of theſe propoſitions had promoted and approved in the year 1786, the memorable port law, whereby all ſhips trading from Potomack with foreign ports were obliged to enter and clear at Yeocomico, a creak near the mouth of the river, about a hundred miles from the reſidence of the merchants, without any accommodations for them when they went there, and where ſuch veſſels were neceſſarily detained 'till the merchants arrived; a regulation which ſo injured Alexandria, that its effects were long felt after the law was amended. Was not the trade naturally belonging to Norfolk, Alexandria, and other towns in Virginia, conſtrained to ſeek Baltimore and George-Town in Maryland, by certain State regulations, in which the mover had conſiderable influence? Moſt commercial men, and ſome farmers in this diſtrict know this to be a true ſtate of the trade, until the Federal Government releaſed it from its ſhackles, ſo indiſcretely and injudiciouſly impoſed. However theſe propoſitions conſiſting of ſeven articles were moſt ably and eloquently debated for a great length of time in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on both ſides, and the reaſons given by the opponents were very powerful for rejecting them—They did not deny our right to regulate our trade according to our own will, as the pamphleteer has groſſly miſrepreſented, but they contended that thoſe propoſitions were not warranted by ſound policy for many reaſons.

1ſt. Becauſe they would diminiſh the revenue before a ſubſtitute could be provided that would be efficient.

2d. No ſubſtitute was likely to be provided if that ſource of revenue was ſtopped; by which means public credit would be injured and the government weakened and diſgraced.

3d. It would produce counter operations: and thus mutual ill offices would be practiſed 'till the general ſtate of peace would be broken; and every meaſure was to be avoided that even in a diſtant manner tended to that calamity. To increaſe the *chance* of war and at the ſame time to oppoſe every preparation for it; to diminiſh the revenues materially before adequate ſubſtitutes were provided, appeared to them not only inconſiſtent but ruinous to their country. At that time there exiſted a diſcrimination in favor of the nations having a commercial treaty which was eſtimated at 20 per cent. which was, they ſaid, as far as a America could with prudence carry the principle of thoſe propoſitions.

Other tranſactions ſhew that thoſe gentlemen were right in thinking ſome of the patrons of theſe propoſitions were diſpoſed to have war with Great-Britain; the Virginia ſenators afterwards, the one moved and the other ſeconded that the fourth article of the treaty of peace which ſtipulated the payment of debts, ſhould be ſuſpended, and this they did a few days after John Jay accepted of his miſſion for the purpoſe of obtaining reparation for injuries done to our citizens by Great-Britain, and of adjuſting other differences between the countries. Theſe ſenators and thoſe patrons of the commercial propoſitions were in concert as to their political objects—and the motion of the one and the propoſitions of the other were parts of the ſame war-policy.

But Admitting the Virginia ſyſtem would not *certainly* produce war with Great-Britain, ſtill if it had a tendency to it, that was ſufficient ground for rejecting it—why it may be aſked ſhould the greater part of the Virginia delegation be deſirous or careleſs of hoſtilities—various cauſes occur which it is poſſible had ſome operation; but to what extent or which of them really influenced them, I do not offer to aſſert—Envy, that all perverting paſſion—Diſcontent at ſeeing the nation proſperous under laws which they had oppoſed and under an adminiſtation which they had held up to the people as deſigning the ruin of their liberties.

1. Ambition to ſtand foremoſt in the public eye in point of legiſlation.—2 The love of power or the paſſion of dictating; a paſſion which education and habit in Virginia renders imperious over men of the mildeſt tempers.

3. Antipathy to the payment of old Britiſh debts, which in ſome parts of the commonwealth is too prevalent—Perſonal reſentments—4. A deſire for deranging the general government which a ſtate of war would particularly favor.

5. Affectation of ſuperior public virtue.

6. An opinion that it was better to go to war with Great-Britain than to ſubmit any longer to her aggreſſions.

7. Ignorance of the real intereſt of America.

8. Political vanity or an over-rating the national ſtrenth and reſources,

They are men—*political* men whom diſappointment may have chagrined: and without wanting charity in accounting for the conduct of ſome of them that cenſure which the pamphlet attempts to fix on our repreſentative may not be found miſplaced by due reflection upon ſome of thoſe it was intended to vindicate.

HYMETTUS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

BOSTON, February 21.

IMPORTANT ARRET.

[We haſten to lay before the public a tranſlation of the following arret.]

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Extract from the regiſter of the reſolves of the committees of Public Safety, Finances, Commerce, and Subſiſtence, of the National Convention,

25 Brumaire, 3d year of the republic, one and indiviſible.

The committees of Public Safety, Finances, Commerce, and ſubſiſtence, reſolve as follow:

Art. 1. THE veſſels of the United States of America, and of other neutral powers, ſhall freely enter the ports of the republic, and leave them when they pleaſe—and no conſtituted authority ſhall be permitted to retard their departure, or oblige the captains to ſell their cargoes againſt their inclinations.

Art. 2. Whenever the captains or owners of neutral veſſels ſhall think proper to ſell their cargoes to government, they ſhall be paid according to mutual agreement.

Art. 3. It is enjoined on all commanders of fleets, diviſions, ſquadrons, or ſhips on their reſponſibility, to reſpect and cauſe to be reſpected, towards all neutrals and allies of the republic, the rights of nations, and the regulations of treaties, ſtrictly conforming themſelves to the terms of the decree of the Convention of the 27th of July, 1793.

Art. 4. In conſequence of which it is expreſsly forbidden them to hinder or interrupt the voyages of ſuch veſſels, or to take out of them the captains, ſailors, or paſſengers, except military men, actually in the ſervice of hoſtile powers, with their merchandize or effects.

Art. 5. Except alſo, from the prohibition, contained in the preceding article—1ſt. All merchandize belonging to powers at war with the French republic, 'till thoſe powers ſhall have declared free and not ſeizable, French merchandize on board of neutral veſſels. 2d. Such merchandize, though neutral property, as is contraband and prohibited, viz. arms, inſtruments and ammunition of war of every kind, horſes and their harneſſes, and all kinds of goods, wares or merchandize, deſtined for any enemy's ports actually beſieged, blockaded or inveſted.

Art. 6. All goods ſeized on board a neutral veſſel, as belonging to the enemies of the republic, ſhall be diſcharged without delay, and at fartheſt within the time fixed for the days of demurrage by the written agreement or charter party which the captain may produce.

Art. 7. The Freight of all goods belonging to an enemy ſhall be paid according to the rate ſpecified in the bill of lading, or charter party, and the captain ſhall have liberty to inveſt ſuch freight money in any goods or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of the republic, the exportation of which are not prohibited.

Art. 8. The captain of the veſſel, on board of which the beforementioned goods of an enemy ſhall be found, ſhall be free to depart as ſoon as they are diſcharged.

Art. 9. In the caſe of goods ſeized as being enemy's property, and which ſhall be found to belong to neutrals and declared in conſequence NOT to be lawful prize, they ſhall be reſtored in good order to the owner.

Art. 10. The commiſſion of marine ſhall preſent without delay to the Committee of Public Safety, a liſt of thoſe perſons, born ſubjects of nations now at war with the Republic, who have been ſeized as priſoners on board neutral veſſels, that meaſures may be taken relative to their memorials.

Art. 11. The indemnities due to neutral Captains who were detained at Bourdeaux, in conſequence of the embargo at that place, ſhall be ſettled by the Commiſſion of Marine conformably to the reſolve of the Committee of Public Safety, of the 7th Germinal. The ſame commiſſion ſhall render an account within ten days of the actual ſituation of thoſe claims.

Art. 12. The Commiſſion of Marine is ſpecially charged to receive and ſettle the accounts which ſhall be preſented to it by an agent of the United States of America, for proviſions furniſhed to the adminiſtrators of St. Domingo. The above commiſſion ſhall take every neceſſary meaſure to procure to the concerned the moſt prompt juſtice, and ſhall preſent to the Committees of Public Safety, Finances, Commerce, and Subſiſtence, the reſult of the doings in this buſineſs.

Art. 13. The Commiſſion of Marine is charged to cauſe theſe reſolves to be publiſhed in every part of the Republic.

The Commiſſion of Foreign Affairs ſhall tranſmit it to the agents of the Republic near allied and neutral governments with orders to communicate it to them.

A copy of it ſhall be delivered to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, as an anſwer to his memorial preſented the 19th Fructidor laſt.

The Members of the United Committees, ſigned—

Richaud, Johannot, Duport, Merlin, (of Douai) Carnot, Bitaud, C. Cochon, Thuriot Thibault, Morriſon, Richard, Cambaceres, J. F. B. Delmas, Breard, Le Clerc, Dyrez, D. Ramel, Poiſſon, Pelet, Gardnier, (de la Meuſe), Jarnier, L. E. Effroy, Gumery, R. Lindet, Girard, Alford.

Copy, DALBARADE.
BAUDOUIN,
Copy, L'EVEQUE,
PERNETTY.

RICHMOND, *March* 11.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES of February 28.

Important and Pleaſing Intelligence.

Received this Day by Expreſs from Head Quarters. Extract of a letter dated Fort Waſhington February 2, 1795, to a Gentleman in this City.

"The Indians have by their Deputies generally applied for a Treaty of Peace with the United States; you will ſee by the official papers now tranſmitted, that preliminary articles are ſigned, propoſing to meet for that purpoſe at Greenville on the 15th June next."

Extract of another letter dated Greenville January 23.

"I am now happy to inform you that we are in a fair way to obtain peace with the hoſtile Indians on this ſide the Ohio—Deputies from ſix of their nations are now at this place, ſoliciting a ceſſation of arms, till a treaty can be accompliſhed; and this day preliminaries have been ſigned by all the chiefs preſent, viz.

Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas, Patowatamies, Sakees and Chippawas; theſe conſtitute the whole banditti except Shawaneſe and Delawares, and they are expected every hour.

The Indians ſay the great ſpirit has opened their eyes, and directed them to make peace with the United States—but I rather believe, it was the glare of our bayonets on the 20th Auguſt laſt that has thus illuminated their minds.

The Treaty is to be completed on the 15th June next, after which ſhould the war continue we ſhall have 5000 warriors leſs to combat with.

☞ TOM NARROW BACK's copy of a letter from London, to TIM BROADBACK, Baltimore, is received, but is inadmiſſible from its ambiguity. The editor cannot but ſuggeſt the impropriety of an attempt on his part to correct it, as it would in the proceſs aſſume the garb of originality. If the gentleman meant to pay for its inſertion, the ſum enclоſed is by no means adequate.

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING one thouſand acres, more or leſs, lying at Weſtham, within ſeven miles of the City of Richmond; it is the tract which the ſubſcriber purchaſed of WILSON C. NICHOLAS, Eſq; about one-fourth is cleared, and eighty acres of that good low grounds—The reſidue abounds with oak and pine timber, and affords an excellent Mill-Seat; it may be divided into three or four parcels.

J. PENDLETON, Jun.

Richmond, March 10, 1795. (tf)

A CARD.

☞ M. ROSAINVILLE, *impreſſed with the deepeſt ſentiment of gratitude for the liberal encouragement he experienced at his laſt Exhibition of* FIRE-WORKS, *has determined, at the requeſt of ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen, (who had not timely information thereof) to preſent the Public with another; and truſts that his performance, will, from his endeavours to render it pleaſing, meet with the ſame cordial reception from the Citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and their Vicinities.*

WILL BE SOLD,

By public ſale, to the higheſt bidder on Monday the 4th day of May next upon the premiſes,

THAT valuable and well improved tenement belonging to the eſtate of Meſſrs. Boyd and Ker, adjoining Mr. Hart's, near Shockoe warehouſe in this city, the purchaſer to pay one-fourth down upon receiving poſſeſſion, and the balance in equal payments at 6, 9 and 12 months, giving bond with approved ſecurity.

RO. GAMBLE, } Truſtees for
JAMES BROWN, } the creditors
JAMES CAMPBELL, } of Boyd & Ker

Richmond, March 10, 1795.

FOR SALE,

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt made to me by John Baylor, Eſq, for ſatisfying a debt due by him to Donald & Burton, the following

LANDS & SLAVES,

TO WIT:—

A CERTAIN tract of LAND, ſituated in the county of Caroline, and which lying on the eaſt ſide of the main road, is bounded by Jones's run, thence down to Maracoffy creek; thence up that creek purſuing the ſaid Baylor's line to the ſame main road, and containing, or ſuppoſed to contain 2000 acres, being a part of the tract and plantation whereon the ſaid Baylor now reſides.

Alſo, the following Negro Slaves,

Lewis, Young Gabriel, Jack, Robert, Tom, Ezekiel, Jonas, Stephen and Troilus, young men; and Clary and Fanny, young women, with the future progeny of the ſaid females.

The ſale to be made by public auction at the Bowling-Green, on Wedneſday the 22d of April next, for ready money, on the payment of which, I will convey to the purchaſers, but being a mere truſtee of the property for the benefit of others, will not warrant the title otherwiſe than againſt myſelf, and thoſe claiming under me.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, March 10, 1795.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber early in January laſt, a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty years of age of a yellowiſh complexion, thick lips, ſpare made, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has been accuſtomed to wait in a houſe from his infancy—I purchaſed him of the eſtate of the late *Benjamin Harriſon*, Eſq. about three years ago, many of his relations live at, or in the neighbourhood of Berkeley on James River where he may probably be lurking, or may have gone in ſome veſſel to Norfolk. The above reward will be given on delivery of ſaid negro to Mr. *Benjamin Pollard* of Norfolk or to the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

All maſters of veſſels are forwarned from taking him out of the ſtate.

ROBERT POLLARD.

March 10th, 1795.

I REQUEST thoſe indebted to me by Bond, Note, or otherwiſe, to call and diſcharge their reſpective balances without delay.

The indulgence already given, will juſtify a recourſe to law with all who may continue indebted to me, after the firſt day of April next.

HARRY HETH.

I hourly expect a very general aſſortment of

GROCERIES,

Amongſt which are—

London Particular, and five year old PORT, } WINE. } warranted firſt rate.
Genuine Barbadoes SPIRIT. }
COGNIAC and BOURDEAUX Brandy.
Hyſon TEA.
COFFE.
LOAF and BROWN SUGAR of the beſt Quality.
RAISINS, ALMONDS, CAPERS, OLIVES, ANCHOVIES, &c. &c. of the choiceſt kind.

ALSO

A handſome Aſſortment of

CHINA—

All of which will be ſold on the cheapeſt terms for caſh, or produce only.

HARRY HETH.

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1795.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Mitchell Farris*, deceaſed, of *New-Kent* County, are requeſted to make them known by the firſt of April next; and all thoſe indebted, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances without delay.

LITTLEBURY ROYSTER, Adm.

Henrico, March 2d, 1795.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Cheſterfield, the 27th January laſt, a negro boy named TOM—well grown and likely, about the age of ſixteen. He wore a green coat and waiſtcoat, with a cape of yellow cloth. He was ſeen in Richmond ſoon after, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to the lower counties north of York river.

The above reward will be given for information that he is ſecured, and will be delivered to my order, and reaſonable allowance added, to any one for the trouble of bringing him home. NEEDLER ROBINSON.

DALE GLEBE, March 1, 1795. (2)

JOSEPH DELARUE,
DYER,

WITH gratitude acknowledges the paſt favors of the public, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed from the houſe he lately occupied, to the one lately occupied by John Darrous, where he continues to carry on his buſineſs as a DYER in general; giving Silks a new gloſs, and any kind of colour that may be deſired, the ſolidity of which he will warrant; Cloths, Coats, Cotton, Wool, Silk, Ribbons, Thread, &c. dyed agreeable to orders. All commands executed on the moſt reaſonable terms on application at his ſhop.

N. B. Ladies' Gowns muſt be taken to pieces before they are ſent.

Richmond, March 3.

The noted thorough bred Horfe

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, Eſq; *of* Mount-Airy,

NOW in high perfection, a beautiful GREY, upwards of fifteen hands high, remarkable for his great ſtrength—ſtands at my ſtable in Cheſterfield county, 5 miles from Peterſburg, and will cove mares at the price of FOUR GUINEAS the ſeaſon, but may be diſcharged by the payment of THREE GUINEAS, if paid by the 10th of Auguſt enſuing, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. good and extenſive paſturage *gratis*, and great attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

PEDIGREE.

He was got by the noted horſe Old Medley, which was imported by Malcom Hart, out of a Selima mare got by Yorick; his grand dam Black Selima, got by Old Fearnought; his great grand dam Col. Tatkin's famous imported mare, who was got by Lord Godolphin's Abraham, in England: Yorick was got by Morton's imported horſe Traveller, out of Blazilla, who was got by Blaze in England, who was bred by Thomas Panton, Eſq; and got by the Devonſhire Childres, out of a Confederate filly, who was got by Grey Grantham, a ſon of the Brownlow Tink, her dam was got by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of a thorough bred mare, called Brighton's roan; Yorick's grand dam was Tinny Cameron, got by Cuddy's, a ſon of Old Fox, in England, out of Whittey's Cabbage Aſs mare, ſometimes called Miſs Bellcott, known to be the beſt runner in England, in her days.

PERFORMANCE.

He won the Jockey Club purſes at Annapolis, and Bladenburg, two years, beating Trimmer, Cheſapeak, Shakeſpear, and the beſt horſes in Maryland—He alſo won the Jocky Club purſe in Baltimore, beating Mr. Butler's famous running mare Camilla, and all the above horſes who ſtarted againſt him there—Alſo, he won the Jocky Club purſe in the year 1792, at the Bowling-Green, beating Mr. Thornton Alexander's horſe Snap, Mr. John Thornton's horſe Whiſtle-Jacket, and Mr. Robert Page's horſe Lamplighter—He has never been beaten but by Mr. Randolph's Ream, when in extreme bad order at Leeds in a ſweepſtakes, when the Horſe I intended to run fell lame, and I choſe rather to ſtart Bell-Air, though not prepared for it, ſooner than have no horſe to run—And at the Bowling-Green in 1794, when it was evident to every ſpectator he muſt have won, had not his rider tired, who had for ſome time previous to the race been ſick. The above is a true copy of his pedigree and performance, handed me by a letter now in my poſſeſſion from Mr. TAYLOE himſelf.

ARCIBALD WALTHALL.

March 3, 1795. (3mths.)

The Beautiful HORSE

PIZARRO:

BY MEDLEY.

A BEAUTIFUL Dapple Grey, riſing five years old, and in high order, upwards of 15 and an half hands high, elegantly made, and highly formed, and of great ſtrength and activity, will ſtand at my ſtable in Charlotteſville, and will cover mares at TEN DOLLARS the ſeaſon—but may be diſcharged by the payment SEVEN DOLLARS, and One and Six-Pence to the Groom, if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good paſturage (gratis) and the greateſt care taken of the mares, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accicents.

SAMUEL BURCH.

Charlotteſville Feb. 28, 1795. (6w)

PEDIGREE.

THE imp'd Medley the ſire of PIZARRO, was got by Gimcrack, who was got by Cripple, a ſon of Lord Godolphin's Arabian, his dam by Greſſewood-Partner, a ſon of old Partner, got by Ziez, ſon of old Beverly Turke; old Partner's dam by the Comini-bay barb, his grand dam by old Spot, his great grand dam by the cheſtnut white legg'd Lather barb, out of the vintners mare; Medley's dam Arminda, was got by the old Spot, out of Miſs Cleveland, got by Regulus, her dam was the famous Midge, got by the ſon of Bay-Bolton, her great grand dam by Childers, her great great grand dam by Gen. Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the two True-Blues; Midge was ſiſter to Camilla Squirrel, and Thankgum the dam of Flora, and Flora of Noſegay. At Mr. Slaſter's ſale, Midge ſold for 320 guineas, Flora for 320 ditto, Noſegay for 405 ditto, and Squirrel had twenty-eight winning colts on the turf in the year 1778. Gimcrack was never beat in either in England or France, but once by Bay Bolton, after he had run 25 miles and half againſt time. PIZARRO's dam was got by old Wildair, who was got by Col. Baylor's old Fearnought, his dam by Jolly-Roger, out of the noted Kitty-Fiſher brought from England by the Hon. Carter Braxton Eſq. PIZARRO's grand dam by old Shark, his great grand dam by old Jolly-Roger, out of a thorough bred mare.

PAYMASTER,

A BEAUTIFTL BAY, FULL FIVE FEET FOUR INCHES HIGH,

WILL Stand at my houſe, ſix miles below Prince Edward Court-Houſe, the enſuing ſeaſon, and will be let to mares at THREE POUNDS each, payable the firſt day of Auguſt next, when the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive clover paſturage will be provided, and great attention paid to mares, but I will not be liable for accidents.

PAYMASTER was got by Eclipſe, his dam by Jolly-Roger, (bred by Ralph Wormley, Eſquire) his grand dam by Baylor's Fearnought; his great grand dam by Old Jolly-Roger; ſhe was accounted one of the beſt mares in the poſſeſſion of Col. John Baylor, at his death. Wormley's Jolly-Roger was got by Old Jolly, his dam by Dabſter, out of the imported mare Mary Gray.

PAYMASTER is ſuppoſed to have a greater proportion of the Jolly blood, than any other horſe now living.

RICHARD BIBB.

Prince-Edward, Feb. 25, 1795. (4w)

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a mulatto boy named BEVERLEY, aged 16 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, and light ſandy hair; had on when he went away a blue jacket and trowſers. Having relations in Williamſburg, it is probable he may ſteer one towards that place, or endeavoured to engage as a waterman, in which ſituation he has been employed for ſome years. Maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt harbouring him. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to me here, or ſecuring him in any jail in this ſtate.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, March 3, 1795. (3)

FOR SALE,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, containing 204 acres, lying in Cheſterfield County, on Powhite Creek, five miles above the town of Mancheſter, and within half a mile of the Buckingham road. This land is equal in quality, if not ſuperior, to any in this neighbourhood. There are about 80 acres cleared, and under a good fence, a part of which is exceeding good for a meadow. The buildings are a commodious dwelling-houſe, a kitchen, barn and other convenient houſes, all of which are moſtly new. There is alſo an excellent Mill-Seat on a never-failing ſtream.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe this healthy and pleaſant ſituation, will apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

February 18, 1795. (3w)

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the

EAGLE TAVERN,

In the City of RICHMOND.

IT ſhall be his ſtudy to pay the greateſt attention to thoſe who may be pleaſed to call upon him, and to provide the beſt accommodations both for themſelves and horſes.

☞ He would be glad to take in eight or ten Gentlemen as BOARDERS, who ſhall have a private room to themſelves, and every attention paid to them by their

Moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

WILLIAM RADFORD.

February 17, 1795.

Daily expected in Hampton Road;

And for CHARTER to any Port in Europe,

THE SWEDISH SHIP

FOUR BROTHERS,

ISRAEL HEDMAN, Maſter.

For terms apply to CUMBERLAND WILSON, Eſq. Dumfries; Meſſrs. BANKS and HATCHER, Mancheſter; RICHARD BLOW, Eſq. Norfolk; WILLIAM BARKSDALE, Eſq. Peterſburg, or JAMES STRANGE.

Mancheſter, January 15, 1795.

JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the James River Company, on Wedneſday the 24th day of December, 1794,

RESOLVED, That all the holders of ſhares in the James River Company, are hereby notified, that every ſhare upon which any requiſition, heretofore made, ſhall remain uncomplied with on the firſt Monday in April next, will certainly be on that day Sold, according to law. The ſale to commence at the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, and continue from day to day until complied with.

Extract from the Minutes,

ROBERT POLLARD, Clk.

(12)

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. William Smith, *near Ellis's tavern, in Caroline, on Thurſday the 16th day of April, and credit given till the 25th of December next,*

TWO valuable HORSES, four FEATHER-BEDS and FURNITURE, and ſundry other HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to the Eſtate of JACOB WILLIAMS, deceaſed.

☞ All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make them known immediately, in order that proviſion may be made to ſettle and diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make payment, the nature of the eſtate not admitting indulgence.

JOHN SMITH, } Adm'rs
JOS. WILLIAMS, }

(3w)

ALL perſons having any claims or demands againſt the Eſtate of Col. HUGH ROSE late of Amherſt County, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers as early as poſſible; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, to make immediate payment to

PATRICK ROSE, and } Executors.
WM. CABELL, jun. }

Amherſt, February 4, 1795. (8w)

DR. JOHN LE MAYEUR,

cautions his country people to make no acquiſition of land in Greenbrier county, Botetourt county (where he lives) and Bath county, without having been upon the ſpot, as the Doctor has perfect knowledge of ſeveral 100,000 acres of mountains lately ſurveyed, the whole not worth a French crown; but at the ſame time he declares, that in the three counties above-mentioned, there is as good land as in any part of the Continent.

N. B. The Printers who have any regard for the French are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement in their newſpapers.

Mount Pleaſant, near the Sweet Springs, February 9, 1795.

Twenty-Four Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from Dover Eſtate, in Goochland County, THREE NEGRO MEN, viz. *Charles Fleming*, a ſtout fierce-looking fellow, 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has a ſmall lump on one ſide of his neck, and one on his breaſt, long bathy wool on his head; carried with him a blue coat, red waiſtcoat and aſh-coloured breeches, all of coarſe cloth, and a home-made wool hat, half worn.

Iſaac—about five feet five inches high, and about 25 years old, is very apt to be abaſhed if ſpoken to harſhly; had nearly the like cloathes as the other.

Ned—about ſix feet high, and about 30 years old, very ſtout built, and a ſurly look; had when he went away, a white hat, and in other reſpects cloathed nearly as the others.

Any perſon apprehending theſe Negroes, and bringing them to the ſubſcriber, or lodging them in jail, ſo that he ſhall get them, ſhall receive a reward of Twenty-Four Dollars, or Eight Dollars for each of them.

PETER BAKER.

Dover, Goochland County, Feb. 18, 1795. (1w6w)

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE

MELZAR

Will ſtand at my ſtable in King and Queen County, 7 miles below Todd's Bridge, and will Cover Mares the enſuing Seaſon, at Five Pounds per Mare, but may be diſcharged by the payment of Three Guineas on or before the firſt day of Auguſt; the ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the laſt day of July. Good and extenſive paſturage, and the greateſt care taken of the Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

MELZAR will be four years old next April, he is a fine bay, well marked, and is full fifteen hands three inches high, his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver.

MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Medly, his dam by Wildair, his grand-dam by the imported Horſe Vampier, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher. Mares will be fed if required, and boys ſent with the Mares, will be found their board at a moderate price.

JOHN HOSKINS.

King and Queen, February 12, 1795. (3m)

THE IMPORTED HORSE

BLAZE

Now in high order, will ſtand the enſuing Seaſon at the Plantation of *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in Hanover County, called South Wales; where will be extenſive paſturage, and due attention, but no reſponſibility for eſcapes or other accidents. The price, Twelve Dollars, on note, to be paid on the firſt day of October next, or Ten Dollars at the firſt bringing of each Mare, or Five Dollars cath the ſingle leap.

N. B. The ſeaſon expires the tenth day of Auguſt.

HUGH NELSON.

February 14, 1795. (14w)

Diſmal Swamp Canal.

At a meeting of the DIRECTORS of the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY, February 12, 1795.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the ſaid Canal is appointed to be held at the Eagle Tavern, in the borough of Norfolk, on Monday the 6th of April next, for the purpoſe of electing a DIRECTOR, in the room of DONALD CAMPBELL, Eſq. deceaſed. The pointed attendance of the members is particularly requeſted, as matters of emergency will then be ſubmitted.

Publiſhed by order of the Directors.

ROBERT BROUGH, Clerk.

(10w)

THOMAS BREND,

Book-Binder & Stationer,

MOST reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, that he ſtill carries on his buſineſs, in all its various branches, at his SHOP, directly oppoſite Meſſrs. Montgomery's and Henry, and next door below Mr. William Galt's Store. Where he has for Sale, a large aſſortment of BLANK-BOOKS, ſuitable for Merchants, County Court Clerks, Sheriffs, &c.

Likewiſe, a variety of articles in the STATIONERY LINE, viz: Paper, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Ink-Powder, and Stands, Pen-Knives, Pocket-Books, &c. which he will diſpoſe of on the *moſt reaſonable terms* for CASH.

☞ WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

As an APPRENTICE to the above Buſineſs, a ſmart LAD, of reſpectable parentage, from thirteen to fifteen years of age, who can read, and write tolerably well.

Richmond, February 24, 1795. (3w)

FOR SALE,

THE LOTS & TENEMENTS in this City whereon I now reſide. The dwelling-, which is thirty-ſix feet ſquare, contains a paſſage and three rooms on the firſt floor, and four rooms and a paſſage on the upper floor, ſix of which rooms have fire-places: Below is an excellent dry cellar, the ſame dimenſions with the houſe, divided into two by a party wall. The kitchen is roomy and convenient; and within the ſame incloſure is a new brick houſe, with four pretty large fire rooms, and a very good ſmoak-houſe; and on the other lot an excellent, tho' ſmall, ſtable, carriage houſe and corn houſe.—As the James River canal will probably terminate in a baſon within a few yards of theſe buildings, and there is ſufficient ground whereon to build ſeveral warehouſes, the peculiar advantages of the ſituation either for a merchant or tavern-keeper, muſt be obvious to every obſerver. Specie, bank paper, public ſecurities, or produce, will be received in payment.

Alſo for ſale, part of a LOT on the Main Street, with the improvements thereon, now in the occupation of Mr John Wilſon.

ANDREW ROXALD.

Richmond, February 10, 1795.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons taking an aſſignment of my bond for Thirty Pounds, payable to FISHER R. BENNATT, the 25th day of December, 1795, as I will not pay the money until I get an indiſputable title to a parcel of land purchaſed of ſaid BENNATT, the bond being given as part of the purchaſe money.

HEZEKIAH STONE.

Fluvanna County, February 15, 1795. (3w)

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE

LAMP-LIGHTER,

Will ſtand at my ſtable, and Cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at THREE GUINEAS per Mare, and an half dollar to the groom. The money to be ſent when each Mare is taken away, or a promiſſory note of Five Pounds. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and expire on the laſt day of July. Good and extenſive paſturage, *gratis*, and the greateſt care taken of the Mares, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

LAMP-LIGHTER is a beautiful bay, upwards of 15 hands and an half high, elegantly formed, and poſſeſſed of as many running points as any horſe on the Continent. His extraordinary performances on the turf at the Bowling-Green, in October 1793, at 5 years old, when oppoſed to the two beſt horſes in America, Bell-Air and Camilla, juſtly entitle him to be ranked among the beſt running horſes ever known in this country. His colts are inferior to none that dropped laſt ſpring.

LAMP-LIGHTER was got by the imported horſe Medley, his dam by Lonſdale, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher.

PAUL THILMAN.

Hanover Courthouſe, Feb. 2, 1795. (5m)

FOR SALE,

Or to be Exchanged for Property in New-York, New-Jerſey, or Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION CALLED

CHESTERVILLE,

ON Back-River, in Elizabeth-City County; containing by a late ſurvey 920 acres of LAND, of which 477 are cleared, divided and ditched round in 50 acre lots, 233 in wood, and 210 in fine grazing marſh, capable of producing the beſt ſalt hay, and ſupporting from 200 to 300 head of cattle through the winter. The upland is of extraordinary quality, fitted either for corn, wheat, barley or hay—and the natural graſs is well calculated to make the latter. There is on it an orchard of about 6 acres of Hughes Crab, and other bearing apple trees; with 500 more choice apple trees ready to ſet out, near to the dwellings—They conſiſt of a large new convenient brick houſe, nearly finiſhed, with four large rooms in it, and offices below; a large negro quarter, a kitchen, ſtable, and ſtore-houſe in good repair, and a granary 60 by 22 feet, lately completed; and at which veſſels of 60 tons may load.

Beſides the above, there are about 400 acres of Dry and Marſh LAND, belonging to the Free School, adjoining and rented to Cheſterville, at 15l. a year, upon a life leaſe, and may be taken off not with the place. Alſo about 80 head of CATTLE and HORSES, 150 SHEEP and HOGS, and ſome NEGROES.

The advantages of this Plantation for game and fiſh of every kind, and its adjacence to Norfolk market by water, are recommendations which render it deſirable and profitable. For further particulars apply to Doctor FOUSHEE, DANIEL L. HYLTON, and WM. DABNEY, Eſqrs. Richmond.

W. FENWICK

HAS RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF

LIVERPOOL WARE,

IN ASSORTED CRATES;

Conſiſting of

QUEEN's China Plates, Diſhes, &c. &c. do. with blue and green edges—blue and white China glazed Cups and Saucers, &c.—Stone Jugs and Jars.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

Writing and Printing Paper, Pins, German Oznaburgs, Cotton and Wooll Cards, Jerſey Soal Leather, Bar-Iron, &c. &c.

Caſh given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES.

Richmond, January 6, 1795.

QUICK-SILVER,

A WELL bred Medly Horſe, will either be ſold or farmed out, for one, two, or three years. He is now riſing ſix years old, and in high health. His pedigree is equal to any Horſe in the United States. He won the ſecond day's race at the laſt Bowling Green meeting, hard in hand. Any applications to Mr. HOSE BYRNE, at Mount Airy, near Richmond Courthouſe, will be properly attended to.

N. B If the above Horſe is not ſold or farmed out before the enſuing ſeaſon, he will ſtand as a Stud at Mr. TAYLOE's Hop-yard Plantation, near King George Courthouſe.

December 20, 1794. (tf)

I AM diſpoſed to ſell the BRICK HOUSE which I now occupy on the Main-Street.—Alſo, a valuable PLANTATION, upon Chickahomony, about 7 miles from Richmond. It is the Plantation on the lower ſide of the road at the New Bridges. It has a good meadow, and a quantity of excellent ſwamp land, good orchards, dwelling-houſe, garden, &c. The quantity about 800 acres. Good bonds will be taken for the greater part of either purchaſe. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, Jan. 10, 1795. (tf)

An ACT authorizing the Executive to remit the damages and fines incurred by Sheriffs and Collectors in certain Caſes.

[Paſſed December the 26th, 1794.]

SECT. I. BE *it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, That when any application ſhall be made to the Executive by any ſheriff or other collector of the public revenue, or their ſecurities, or the repreſentatives of either, for the remiſſion of damages or fines incurred by them in favor of the Commonwealth, the Executive ſhall be authorized to take into conſideration the particular circumſtances of each caſe, and may remit the whole or part of ſuch damages or fines, as to them ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable. *Provided*, That before any damages, or any part thereof ſhall be remitted, that the applicant ſhall produce a certificate from the Auditor of public accounts, that the principal, intereſt and coſt, have been paid into the public treaſury.

SECT. II. This act ſhall commence and be in force from and after the paſſing thereof.

IN COUNCIL, DECEMBER 30th, 1794.

THE General Aſſembly, at their laſt ſeſſion, having paſſed an act, intituled, "An Act authoriſing the Executive to remit the damages and fines incurred by ſheriffs and collectors in certain caſes," whereby a diſcretionary power is veſted in the Executive.

The Board took the ſame into conſideration, and adviſe that the circumſtances of each caſe, on application for the remiſſion of damages or fines, where the principal, intereſt, and coſts ſhall be paid prior to the firſt of May next, will be received and particularly attended to; and that applications ſubſequent to that day, will moſt probably be negatived.

Extract from the Minutes,

A. BLAIR, C. C.

FOR SALE,

THREE Thouſand ACRES of LAND, on Meherrin River, near Hick's-Ford, the property of Mrs. Edward, which is equal in fertility, to any tract in the State.

This land from its contiguity to the towns of Halifax, North-Carolina, and Peterſburg, Virginia, will be an inducement to the agricultural gentlemen, ſituated near the diviſing line of the two ſtates; the former being but 28 miles and the latter 30.

From 1000 to 1500 acres are low grounds, and the high lands ſuperior to any in that part of the country. Any gentleman deſirous of becoming a purchaſer, may be informed of the terms by applying to

GEORGE PICKETT.

Richmond, January 20, 1795.

ROBERT POLLARD,

CONTINUES TO BUY AND SELL,

Certificates and Warrants

Of this State, and all kinds of CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES and STOCK—he alſo tranſacts buſineſs on COMMISSON as uſual.

N. B. The higheſt price given for MILITARY LANDS.

Richmond, January 6 1795.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 12th of laſt month, a negro woman, about 30 years of age, named SUCKEY, ſhe is of the middle ſize, likely, and very artful, and may endeavour to paſs as a free woman. In Auguſt laſt, ſhe was with Mrs. *Grimble*, on a tour to York, Norfolk, &c. and has been ſeen in Norfolk, ſince ſhe went off. Her mother belongs to *Carter Braxton*, jun. of Weſt-Point; and ſhe has a brother the property of the Hon. *Carter Braxton*, in Richmond.

The above reward will be given, if ſhe is delivered to me; or if committed to the jails of Norfolk, Hampton, York, Williamſburg, or New-Kent, the ſum of ten dollars, beſides what the law allows.

R. GAMBLE.

Richmond, October 28. 1794.

PRINTED BY AUG: DAVIS,
PRINTER FOR THE PUBLIC.

Poſtſcript to the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.----APRIL 15, 1795.

RICHMOND: Printed by AUGUSTINE DAVIS.

BY MONDAY's MAIL.

LONDON.
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Wedneſday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRIAN LOAN.

Mr. Pitt brought up his Majeſty's meſſage relative to the loan for the Emperor; which was read by the ſpeaker, and is in ſubſtance nearly as follows:

"G. R.

"His majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint his houſe of commons, that he has received from the Emperor ſtrong aſſurances of a diſpoſition to make the greateſt exertions in the common cauſe in the courſe of the next campaign; but it is repreſented on the part of his Imperial Majeſty, that theſe efforts cannot be made without the aſſiſtance of a loan, which his Imperial Majeſty is deſirous of raiſing on the credit of the revenue of his hereditary dominions, under the guarantee of his Majeſty with the concurrence of parliament, to the extent of four millions: and it is ſtated that ſuch a loan, in addition to his other reſources, would enable his Imperial Majeſty to employ againſt the common enemy a force of 200,000 men.

"His Majeſty is of opinion that on theſe grounds ſuch an arrangement would be beneficial to the common cauſe; but his Majeſty thinks that it would be ſtill more advantageous, if by the means of a ſimilar loan to a larger extent, the Emperor ſhould be enabled to employ a force ſtill more conſiderable; and his Majeſty had directed his miniſter at Vienna to expreſs his Majeſty's readineſs to recommend to his parliament an arrangement founded on that principle.

"Some temporary advance which his Majeſty was induced to make for the immediate ſupply of the Auſtrian army; under the preſſure of unforeſeen circumſtances in the latter part of the laſt campaign, will be included in any arrangement of this nature.

"As ſoon as the negociation is concluded, his majeſty will not fail to communicate the reſult to parliament. But as any meaſure of this ſort is neceſſarily connected with the conſideration of the proviſion to be made for the current year, his Majeſty has thought it right not to delay making this communication; and he relies on the zeal and public ſpirit of his faithful commons, for taking ſuch meaſures, as on full conſideration of all the circumſtances, they may think moſt conducive to the immediate intereſts of this country at the preſent conjuncture; and to the great object of re-eſtabliſhing, or ſecure on honorable grounds, the peace, and tranquillity of theſe kingdoms, and of Europe."

Mr. Huſſey contended, that previous to the conſideration of this buſineſs, the opinions of the gentlemen well acquainted with the monied intereſt of the country ſhould be taken, and deliberately weighed. He was glad to find that the ſum propoſed was not ſo great as we at firſt expected, though upon the whole he was ſure it would amount to at leaſt ſix millions. When this ſum was added to that already voted for, the pay of our own forces to the money paid for foreign ſubſidies, and to be paid to neutral powers for captured veſſels, the total would ſwell to an amount which would appear truly alarming.—What would become of the paper circulation, and of the confidence repoſed in it, if the ſpecie of the country, on which that confidence depends, was thus to be drained away into the hands of foreign princes?

The whole of this ſpecie paſſed through the hands of the treaſurer of the bank of Europe, and he beſt knew in what quantity it was ſent abroad, and in what quantity it returned. The gentlemen at the head of the bank could beſt inform the houſe how the preſent meaſure could effect the fluctuation of ſpecie, and how that fluctuation might affect the credit of the country. To obtain that information, he would therefore move that the Governor and deputy Governor of the bank of England attend at the bar of the houſe to-morrow.

Mr. Pitt oppoſed this motion, on the ground, that whether the exportation of ſpecie was detrimental or not to the credit of a country, was a mere ſpeculative opinion, unſupported by reaſoning and experience, and completely refuted by the improved opinions of enlightened times. He ſaid the bank of England was only in a greater extent a private banking houſe, and that to inſpect and pry into its banking tranſactions, would be an act of injuſtice, violence and impolicy. He contended that exportation of ſpecie, far from injuring, improved the commercial intereſts of the country, and proved it by ſhewing, that thoſe countries that hoard up their ſpecie only ſucceed in beggaring themſelves.

He next adverted to the proſperous ſituation of this country in many particulars—That in the preſent convulſed ſtate of Europe, it opened an aſylum to the perſons and property of fugitive foreigners, which drew into it an immenſe influx of ſpecie. England, he ſaid, was now the centre of European wealth, which in vain looked elſewhere for ſecurity. In ſpite therefore of the drains of money that were daily made from it, its credit was as flouriſhing as ever. Exchange ran high in its favor, far from having ſunk. The evils therefore ſo much talked of from the exportation of its ſpecie, exiſted only in the gloomy imaginations of ſome gentlemen.

Mr. Alderman Anderſon, wiſhed the motion to be withdrawn.

Mr. Harriſon contended, that it was unfair in the preſent buſineſs to compare this country to others, for if they exported their ſpecie for mercantile purpoſes, they would gain by it, as we might do; but the money now to be ſent off was not intended for ſuch uſe, and would never again return.

Mr. Huſſey replied.

Mr. Courtney was deſirous of knowing what exact ſums had been advanced, upon ſuppoſition that the loan would be guaranteed by parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer knew not what exact ſums had been advanced, but he believed they might amount up to the latter end of the laſt month to a ſum not exceeding four hundred thouſand pounds.

The motion was negatived without a diviſion; and his Majeſty's meſſage ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Mr. Harriſon ſaid, he had a clauſe to propoſe, which he hoped would meet the honorable gentleman (Mr. Pitt's) approbation. The clauſe had for its object, that gentlemen who held places or enjoyed penſions under government, ſhould contribute in proportion to the amount of their ſalaries; that thoſe who receive 300l. ſhould furniſh one ſeaman or two landſmen, thoſe who enjoyed 500l. two ſeamen, or four landſmen, and every additional 100l. a year beyond theſe ſums, one ſeamen or three landſmen.

Mr. Pitt thought this clauſe might be better brought in when the bill, reſpecting what each pariſh ſhould furniſh, was under conſideration; to which Mr. Harriſon agreed.

The report was then brought up and ordered to be taken into conſideration on Thurſday ſen'night.

LONDON, February 10.

Yeſterday morning their Majeſties and the Princeſſes's took an airing to Kew-Palace, where they paid a viſit to the Stadtholder, and at noon the royal family, with the Stadtholder and family.

Sir William Howe is promoted to the office of Conſtable of the Tower, in the room of Lord Cornwallis.

Thurſday an elegant dinner was given to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jarvis, at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, by the officers of the navy and army who were in London, and ſerved under them in the Weſt-Indies, as a token of their regard and reſpect for their commanders.

On Sunday, after the Council broke up, Mr. Fabiani, the meſſenger, was ſent off with diſpatches to Vienna. As it is of great importance they ſhould reach the Emperor as ſoon as poſſible, Mr. Fabiani was directed to go to Scotland, and endeavor to paſs over from thence to the continent. Several king's meſſengers are ſtill detained at Harwich; ſome of whom have been waiting there for a month paſt.

In ſeveral of the volunteer corps raiſed in and about this metropolis, the diſcipline is ſo exact, that the officers are under the neceſſity of locking up the ſoldiers cloathes, to prevent the men, when off duty, from running away with them.

The French General Viſcount de Fontanges brother to the Archbiſhop of Thouloufe, is arrived at Cork. He was a paſſenger on board one of the veſſels convoyed from Jamaica. This officer commanded for many years at St. Domingo. He was wounded at an inſurrection of the negroes. His family eſcaped from Havre laſt year, in a neutral veſſel, to London.

February 11.

Meaſures have been taken in Holland, to ſet aſide the Stadtholderian family, by a formal act, and to new model the Dutch Republic, ſuitable to the wiſhes of the French executive government.

Late laſt night Mr. Herne, the maſter of one of the Harwich packets, came to town with a perſon whom he had picked up in an open boat at ſea, coming over with diſpatches from the Britiſh army. This perſon, who is a Swede or a Dane, left the army, as we underſtand, on the 22d ult. ſix days after general Harcourt's laſt diſpatch, dated from Voorthuſen, Jan. 10. The army, if we are not miſinformed, was at Deventer when this meſſenger came away. One of the king's meſſengers had been diſpatched on the 30th by the way of the Elbe, who is not yet arrived.

This adventurous foreigner came by the iſle of Ameland, where he run ſome riſk of being taken, as the French occupied the main land oppoſite. He was nineteen leagues from the Dutch coaſt when he fell in with the Engliſh packet. He had four men in his little boat, one of whom was juſt periſhing by the cold when taken on board the packet, and they would probably all have periſhed but for this fortunate rencontre.

Laſt night government received diſpatches from admiral Earl Howe, at Torbay, ſtating, that if the South-weſt winds increaſed in their violence, he was apprehenſive he ſhould be compelled to return immediately with the Channel fleet in Spithead.

We mentioned ſome time ago, on authority upon which we could depend, that the French fleet failed with a ſquadron of eight ſhips of the line and frigates victualled for ſix months, and a ſquadron of four ſhips of the line and frigates victualled for three months; each of them with troops on board. Information is ſaid to have been received at the admiralty, that the one ſailed for the Weſt-Indies, and the other for the South-ſea, perhaps the Cape of Good-Hope.

When the orders arrived at Portſmouth, for lord Howe's fleet to ſail, it was found that neither in the ſhips, nor in the ſtores, was there a ſufficient ſupply of biſcuit for a cruize. The navigation of the Thames being interrupted by the froſt, application was made to the ſtage waggons to carry down biſcuit. The roads being bad, the owners demanded 6l. inſtead of 5l. a ton, the former rate of carriage. After ſome days taken to conſider, they were offered their own terms; they raiſed their demand to 7l. a ton; and at this rate agreed to carry down 176 ton. Thus for the proſpect of ſaving 276l. government paid 176l. more; lord Howe was detained ſeveral days, loſt the opportunity of a fair wind, and is now weather-bound in Torbay, inſtead of being off Breſt, as he might have been.

While the fleet was thus detained, bread for 30,000 men was lying at Southampton, which if applied to the immediate ſervice of the fleet, we preſume, might have been replaced before it could be wanted for an army not yet aſſembled.

A meeting on the ſubject of the navy was held laſt week at Newcaſtle, the reſult of which was, the chuſing of a committee, three of whom are to confer with Mr. Dundas, "to recommend the ſuſpenſion of the impreſs, to ſend into actual ſervice the gangs and crews of the tenders, (amounting, it is ſaid, from ſeven to ten thouſand) to increaſe the wages of ſeamen in the navy, and to pay half of it monthly, for the ſupport of their families."

In conſequence of an advertiſement from the navy board, offering to contract for the building of 74 gun ſhips laſt week, the various builders on the river ſent in propoſals, the terms of which were found to be nearly ſimilar. The navy board declared them all to be exorbitant, and the builders perſiſting that they could not offer lower terms, without very conſiderable loſs to themſelves, not a ſingle contract was made.

A Dutch veſſel, loaded with emigrants, arrived at Margate, on Sunday laſt, from Campvere, a ſmall port within nine miles of Fluſhing. The paſſengers relate the circumſtance already mentioned in this paper, of the French army having taken poſſeſſion of the latter place on the 6th inſt. and deſcribe the Dutch as holding the name of the Engliſh in the moſt marked abhorrence. One of our cutters was prevented from going into Fluſhing on the 2d, by the oppoſition of two Dutch men of war. All the tranſports which were there have been ſcuttled; a few colliers only have made their eſcape.

To-morrow after the drawing room, the queen will give a rout and ſupper to ſeveral military officers, and the Stadtholder, at Buckingham houſe.

One hundred and fifty thouſand men will take the field this ſpring, within the four military diſtricts of the kingdom—35,000 troops will be encamped on the Iſle of Thanet.

The whole of the Britiſh cavalry will remain on the continent to act with the allies the next campaign.

The commanding officers by the new levies, will on the average make 10,000l. each, by their letter of ſervice.

Yeſterday the ſeveral owners, being now freed from their tenders made to the Eaſt-India company, waited on Mr Dundas, to know in what manner government meant to act, if to buy their ſhips, or only to take them on freight for a certain time? At all events theſe ſhips will loſe their voyage this ſeaſon, and it remains to be ſeen that compenſation will be made the captains and officers, ſome of whom had ordered their inveſtments, for their loſs of command, time, and profit. The following thirteen ſhips are nearly ready for ſea, and will carry each 64 guns, 12 and 24 pounders on two decks; beſides carronades, &c. on the poop, &c.

	Tons.	Commanders.
Brunſwick	1200	Captain Acland,
Bombay Caſtle	1200	Hamilton.
Ariſtion	1200	Majoribanks.
Exeter	1200	Wilſon.
Abergavenny	1182	Wordſworth.
Glatton	1200	Drummond.
Royal Charlotte	1252	Price.
Warley	1175	H Wilſon.
A new ſhip	1200	Robertſon.
Ceres	1180	Stevens.
A new ſhip	1200	
Hindoſtan	1248	Mackintoſh.
A new ſhip	1200	

It is alſo ſaid to be the intention of government to take into their ſervice the largeſt ſhips of the company next in rotation, ſo as to make the number in all amount to 25, all of which will carry 50 guns and upwards. This fleet, with a few 74's and a proper number of frigates ſtationed in the North ſea, will be fully ſufficient to keep in check any naval force the Dutch may be able to fit out this ſummer, and will effectually protect the Northern part of this kingdom from the preſent threatened invaſion.

Some further reſtrictions and regulations with regard to the uſe of flour in the manufacture of hair powder, it is ſaid, will be forthwith adopted by the legiſlature, in conſequence of the high price of bread.

A letter from Dover, mentions a ſerious riot that had nearly taken place in the harbour there, in conſequence of an American ſhip having hoiſted the cap of liberty, with an olive branch! The crew of a revenue cutter conſidering this as an inſult, inſiſted on its being pulled down, which the American captain, at length, very prudently complied with.

One of the coal mines in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven at preſent runs more than 7 miles under the ſea: it is one hundred and twenty fathoms below the ſurface of the ſea, and from 40 to 60 fathoms below the deepeſt part of the channel: the vein of coal is excellent, and the further it is cut the better it proves to be. It is the intention of the proprietors of this mine to proſecute this ſtratum, and it is thought by many, that in the courſe of ten or twenty years, a ſubterraneous paſſage to Ireland may be effected.

The bill now before parliament for raiſing men in the ſeveral counties of Great-Britain, for the ſervice of his majeſty's navy, provides, that the numbers to be ſo raiſed ſhall be as follows: Bedford 69, Berks 106, Bucks 116, Cambridge 125, Cheſter 237, Cornwall 195, Cumberland 182, Derby 186, Devon 392, Dorſet 151 Durham 169, Eſſex 253, Glouceſter 204, Hereford 104, Hertford 116, Huntingdon 46, Kent 439, Lancaſter 586, Leiceſter 185, Lincoln 334, City and county of the city of London 190, Middleſex 362, Monmouth 58, Norfolk 264, Northampton 236, Northumberland 176, Nottingham 158, Oxford 126, Rutland 21, Salop 161, Somerſet 348, Southampton 231, Stafford 238, Suffolk 249, Surrey 316, Suſſex 160, Warwick 204, Weſtmoreland 69, Worceſter 113, Wilts 169, York 1064, Angleſea 36, Brecknock 41, Cardigan 36, Carmarthen 81, Carnarvon 36, Denbigh 73, Flint 40, Glamorgan 77, Merrioneth 42, Montgomery 70, Pembroke 45, Radnor 56, regulating officers to be appointed by the admiralty, who are to examine and approve or reject the men offered, ſubject, however, to ſuch controul and ſuperintendance as is provided by this act.

GREAT YARMOUTH, Jan. 22.

On Monday laſt the Princeſs of Orange, the hereditary princeſs, and her infant ſon, with Count Byland, and ſeveral of the Dutch nobility who had eſcaped from Holland, landed here. The inhabitants had but little notice of the event before they were put on ſhore; but they received them, however, with that generous ſympathy which characterizes Engliſhmen, and every mark of reſpect was ſhewn to theſe unfortunate perſonages that the time would permit of. The military were under arms in the market place, and the populace taking the horſes from the carriages, drew their royal highneſſes twice round it, and afterwards to the houſe of the mayor, where ſuch of the party as he could accommodate were entertained with the greateſt reſpect and hoſpitality.

Early on Wedneſday morning the hereditary prince himſelf, who with his father the Stadtholder had landed at Harwich the evening before, came hither alſo, and proceeded on with the whole party to Colcheſter in a few hours afterwards.

This morning his royal highneſs the duke of York arrived here, with a view of attending their highneſſes to London, but finding them gone, ſtayed only to take ſome refreſhments, and immediately purſued the ſame route.

The loyalty of this town never ſhewed itſelf more than upon this laſt event. The air was rent with the acclamations of the inhabitants, who ſeemed to vie with each other in expreſſions of regard to his royal highneſs. The horſes were taken out of his chaiſe, and he was drawn round the town by the people. In the preſent critical ſtate of affairs nothing could be more gratifying than this diſplay of attachment to a branch of the royal family, and his royal highneſs ſeemed thoroughly ſenſible of it, bowing in the moſt familiar manner and taking every opportunity of gratifying the curioſity of the people.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to Gen. Leland, who commands here, for his very great attention both to the Princeſſes and to the Duke. To the former it was marked with ſuch humanity and reſpect as intereſted every beholder, and muſt entitle him to their higheſt regard.

HAERLEM, January 29.

The time being arrived that our citizens have thought fit to reſume their former rights, they aſſembled this morning in great numbers, and announced to the perſons who ever ſince 1788 held the reigns of government in this place, that they had not the confidence of the people, and that for that reaſon they were diſmiſſed from their reſpective offices. In conſequence of which the following proclamation was read in the town-houſe, with univerſal applauſe:

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the commiſſioners of the French Republic have diſpoſed the people of the low countries to diveſt themſelves of the yoke under which they have hitherto groaned, and this exhortation is now very ſtrongly ſupported by a letter of gen. Daendel's written from Leerdam, on the 17th inſt. in which the citizens of this city, are ſummoned to declare themſelves free; ſome citizens of this town, who for ſome time paſt having taken upon themſelves, at a juncture like the preſent to take care of the welfare of all, have begun this revolution, and invite all their fellow-citizens to join them. Their mutual intereſts urge them to it, the circumſtances require ſpeed and unanimity; the members of the preſent government muſt needs be hated by the French Republic, beſides the citizens cannot confide in them, it is for this reaſon, we muſt declare them deprived of all employs and influence in government.

"The firſt ſtep the people of this town have to

take, is to form a regulated and armed power. All who cherish liberty and their native country are required to join their armed fellow-citizens, who stood first forward for the preservation of all; and those who are unwilling to do so, are required to lay down their arms and deliver them at noon, and to give in their names, to the end, that no stronger means of taking them from them may be required.

"In the second place, we must take care of the provinsional civil government. In order to settle this point, all the inhabitants are invited to assemble this afternoon in the great church—where plans will be proposed; at the same time, all officers who are not bid to the contrary, are exhorted to stand to their posts, in order to preserve tranquilsty and order; and the armed powers give all possible assurance for the safety of person and property.

"Given by the assembled citizens of the city of Amsterdam, on the 19th of January, 1795, and published on the same day.

(Was signed) "VAN SPYESTEYN."

LEYDEN, January 19.

In order, to preserve tranquility in the interior, the town of Leyden has just given an example, which, in all probability, will be followed by that of Haerlem, and by the other towns of this province.

Yesterday the burghers required of the members of the regency, now invested with the magistracy, the re-establishment of the city guards disbanded by the Prussian troops in 1787.—Some of the principal citizens were requested to represent this matter, and accordingly they addressed the burghomasters assembled, in a speech, to that effect. This was assented to, and orders issued in consequence thereof; arms were given to the citizens, whose primary object has been to preserve order and tranquility, which has not been one moment interrupted.—The day passed without the least disturbance; and we understand two deputies have been sent to the French army, informing it of the new order of things.

LONDON, February 1.

PETITIONS FOR PEACE.

The following cities and towns have already petitioned, or agreed to petition the house of commons for peace; the city of London—the borough of Southwark—the cities of York, Carlisle, Norwich, and Salisbury, and the towns of Manchester and Hull.

February 7.

Three vessels with a great number of passengers on board, arrived yesterday morning at Dover, from Flushing, from which place they sailed last Tuesday. At that time the French were not in possession of the town, but it was hourly expected that it would be surrendered to them. Six men of war, three of which were of the line, were at anchor in the harbour. Major Meade (late of the 87th regiment) who also left Flushing on Tuesday, and arrived in town yesterday, brings the following intelligence.

On Sunday last, the French summoned Bergen-op-Zoom, the garrison of which consisted of 4,000 men, including the 87th British regiment, the numbers of which must be estimated at about 620. This celebrated fortress was at that period in the most perfect state of defence, not only with respect to troops, but also as to provisions and military stores. But Gen. Le Maire, who commanded the French army before it, having sent to the governor a proclamation which had been issued by the States-General, requiring in their names (in consequence of the Stadtholder having absented himself,) all the garrison towns of the united provinces, to surrender themselves to the French. Articles were immediately proposed by the governor, which were as readily acceded to by the commander of the French forces, with the exception of one, which was proposed for permitting the British troops to return to England. The refusal of this occasioned some delay, during which Major Meade left the place, he being in consequence of promotion in another regiment, which had some days previously been notified, no longer considered as one of its garrison, and received leave of absence accordingly.

From Bergen-op-Zoom Major Meade proceeded to Flushing, which was not, on his arrival, absolutely in the power of the French, but where two of their commissioners had arrived to receive the surrender of the whole island of Walcheren and its fleet.

February 9.

Some later accounts than those which we stated on Saturday evening, were received yesterday from Zealand, being brought by a boat, which made its escape to Dover, from Flushing, which place it left on Friday last, at which the whole of the island of Walcheren, was occupied by the French, who came over from Cadsand, in ten boats, each of which carried 50 men. This is therefore probably the last intelligence that will for some time be brought direct from the United Provinces, unless it be by some neutral vessel, as the whole of their coast is now decidedly in the hands of the French.

Williamstead had been taken possession of by the French, previous to their summoning Bergen-op-Zoom; and it was understood at Flushing, that such other of the principal towns as had not then admitted them, would open their gates on their appearance.

Arrival of the Stadtholder in England.

We menrioned yesterday the arrival of the Hereditary Princess of Orange at Yarmouth. She was accompanied by her mother-in law, and infant daughter. The Stadtholder himself landed yesterday at Harwich, having with difficulty made his escape from the people, who wished to detain him as the supposed primary cause of all their misfortunes, and to offer him as expiatory victim to the vengeance of the French. However we may differ respecting the causes of the present calamitous war, for the sake of the country, we trust in God that we may never have occasion to express our anger towards the British minister in a similar manner.

LIST OF THE DUTCH NAVY,

Belonging to the Admiralty of the Maise, or Rotterdam.

	Guns.		Guns.
Prin Willen den Easton	74	Frederica Louis Wilhermina	36
De Staaen General	74	Jason	36
Admiral Gortiner	64	Ceres	36
Admiral Wafenar	64	Bellona	24
Prins Frederick	64	De Arend	24
Herculus	64	Scipio	24
Dordrecht	64	De Leeuw	16
Rotterdam	64	Kemphaan	16
Brakel	54	Wesp	16
Delft	54	Panther	16
Admiral Tromp	54	Rark	16
Centaurus	40	Sperwer	16
Pellux	40	Five of	12
Caftor	40	Two of	9

Belonging to the Admiralty of Amsterdam.

	Guns.		Guns.
Jupiter	74	Meermin	36
Vryheld	74	Alianite	36
Prins Mawrits	74	Argo	36
Neptunus	74	Erfprins Vans Brunfwyk	36
Haarlem	74	Venus	24
Cerberix	64	Waakfamhied	24
Overyffel	64	Valk	24
Utrecht	64	Allarm	24
Gelderland	64	Dolphin	24
Leyden	64	Het Zeepard	24
Fred Wilhelmina	64	Teiton	24
Princes Louisa	54	Havic	18
Adm. Piet Hein	54	Koemet	18
Battavier	54	D. Echo	18
Hector	44	Mercurer	16
Medeal	40	3 fmall veffels of	12
Amazone	36	4 ditto	6
Zephier	36		

Belonging to the Admiralty of Zealand.

	Guns		Guns
Zuid Beverland	64	Walcheren	24
Z eland	64	Minerva	24
Goe	56	Meerrain	24
Thoolen	40	Diana	10
Brunfwick	36	Flora	8
Wilhelmina	36	2 fmall veffels of	6

Belonging to the Admiralty of North Holland.

	Guns		Guns
De 7 Provincein	74	Bechtamer	56
Noord Holland	64	Afkmaar	54
Weft-Friefland	64	Monnikendan	40
Herfteller	64	Medenblick	36
Verwagting	64	Eukenaife	24
Hoop	64	Expedire	12

Belonging to the Admiralty of Vriefland.

	Guns		Guns
Vriefland	74	Ooftergoo	61
Groningen	74	Pallas	40
Admiral de Vries	74	Karlingen	36
Zevo wooden	64	Enfgezinheild	36
Wefergon	64	Sirene	24
		Snelheild	12

FRENCH NAVY.

The capture of Amsterdam, has added to the French navy the following ships, viz.

Ships		Guns	Total guns
10	of	74	740
24	of	64	1636
2	of	56	112
7	of	54	378
1	of	44	44
7	of	40	280
14	of	36	504
15	of	24	360
3	of	18	54
7	of	16	112
7	of	12	84
1	of	10	10

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Council assembled.

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach the throne with renewed professions of firm and unshaken attachment to your Majesty and royal family, and full determination to support our most excellent constitution in church and state, against all such attempts as have lately been made to subvert it.

"With the deepest concern we have beheld, that notwithstanding the uniform bravery manifested throughout your Majesty's fleets and armies, the objects of the just and necessary war in which this country is engaged, have not yet been accomplished.

"But, at the same time, with the steadiest confidence on the God of all victory, we rely for the final success of your Majesty's arms, to secure to these kingdoms the permanent enjoyment of social order, freedom, and every other blessing which we experience under your Majesty's mild and paternal government, and the glorious constitution, as established at the revolution.

"Your Majesty's uniform and benevolent concern for the interests of your people will go before our wishes, that your majesty will employ every means which shall be most proper, to defend this country against its foreign and domestic enemies, and to restore to us the blessings of peace, whenever it can be done consistently with the honor and dignity of the state, and with that permanent security which is, above all things, important to the maintenance of our trade, commerce and property.

"Your Majesty may be assured of the warm and uniform support of your faithful citizens of London, in your majesty's exertions towards this desirable end; convinced, as we are, that on this event alone depends the existence of all good government, security, law, and religion."

His Majesty's Answer.

"I receive with the greatest pleasure this mark of your attachment to my person and family, and to the constitution of the kingdom, as by law established.

"The assurances expressed by my loyal city of London, to support my exertions in the present just and necessary war, for the permanent security and honor of my people, cannot but be highly satisfactory to me."

At a court of St. James's, the 16th of January, 1795, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

His majesty judging it it expedient, under the present circumstances, to admit into the ports of his kingdom, all goods, wares and merchandize and effects belonging to the subjects or inhabitants of the United Provinces, or to any of his majesty's subjects who may have goods, wares, merchandize or effects in the United Provinces, in order that the same may be preserved in safe custody, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, as is hereby ordered, That all goods, wares, merchandize and effects whatsoever, coming directly from any of the ports of the United Provinces to any of the parts of this kingdom, in the vessels of any country, and navigated in any manner, be permitted until further order, to be landed, and secured in warehouses under the joint locks of his Majesty and of the proprietors, at the risk and expence of the said proprietors, there to remain in safe custody for the benefit of the proprietors thereof, until the due provision shall be made by law to enable such proprietors to re-export or otherwise dispose of the same. And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

W. FAWKENER.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, *Feb.* 5.

Address from the committee of general surety to the citizens, dated February 2.

For these two days last past, tumults are observed in Paris which appear to menace private property.

Is it at a time when astonished Europe admires the successes of the invincible armies of the Republic; is it at a time when the English minister dares accuse the French of not having a government, that the internal enemies, or the indiscreet zeal of a few citizens should succeed in giving a colour to the perfidious imputation.

The plot of arming us against each other exists. Already you are accused of being the promoters of a civil war. Already the infamous cry of Pillage has been heard, after your meetings. Malevolence and villiany are ready to impute to you all the crimes they are about to commit to favour diforder.

Reflect citizens, and return to order: Spare the the committee the pain of using that severity which resistance to the laws or a violation of principle would render necessary. It has pointed out the form of petitions to the Convention; apply to them with confidence; they have sworn to maintain justice, and their oath will not be violated.

Signed by the members of the committee.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.

Dispatches from General Wayne, dated the 12th of February, and which arrived last Saturday, inform, that the famous Shawanese chief called *Blue Jacket*, with a number of chiefs and warriors belonging to the Shawanese and Delawares, arrived at Head-Quarters, the 7th of that month, bearing a flag, and suing for peace. These chiefs, like those of the other hostile nations, who presented themselves in the preceding month, manifested their strong desire to put an end to the war, and signed an article agreeing to assemble, with all the other chiefs of their nations, at Greenville (General Wayne's quarters) in June next, to conclude a general peace; and in the mean time to cease from all acts of hostility. The request of an old Delaware chief indicated the distress of his nation, while it manifested the sincerity of his professions, at the close of his speech to General Wayne, he said—

"I have now only to request of you to point out a place upon which you will permit us to plant this ensuing spring, I will immediately remove my warriors, my women and children to it, and place them under your protection."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bridger Goodrich, dated Bermuda, January 3, 1795, to a mercantile house in this city.

"The judge of the admiralty here, condemns all vessels that are brought in from St. Domingo with French produce, considering that island in a state of invasion."

RICHMOND, *April* 15.

The King of Great-Britain has issued his proclamation commanding that a public fast, &c. be held throughout his dominions on the 25th of February, imploring among other things the Divine Majesty to restore peace to his kingdoms, and yet his ministers will not listen to any attempt of bringing about that peace, they on the contrary spurn at negociation and express their determination and are straining every nerve, to prolong the war—there is surely a plentiful lack of consistency in all this.—The good people of Great-Britain indeed have been praying to ministers, till they are hoarse, for a restoration of peace, and ministers modestly refer them to a higher throne, where they will find justice, mercy and all happy relief, no doubt, from their present attrocious government.

JOHN MILLBUNK, Esq;
Change-Alley, London.

BALTIMORE, March 29, 1795.

IN my last I mentioned Virginia as the country by much the best suited to our operations; but although the good opinion you and the other members of our society entertained of my talents, flattered me with the hopes that few could excel me in turning men and things to the best advantage for our interest, I feel myself much mortified and humbled by the superior genius of the people of Philadelphia, as displayed in the inclosed pamphlet, entitled, "Plan of association of the North American Land Company." But notwithstanding I had no share in that glorious invention, as I do not learn that they have yet obtained any patent or exclusive privilege, I mean to avail myself of the discovery, and to make all our fortunes at a single stroke. I propose then, immediately to take out land-warrants over all the United States, and survey all the mountains, barrens, and sandy bottoms that can be found—to buy up all such as can be procured not exceeding 2d. per acre—so that I have no doubt with a little management of getting parchment and plans for at least 20 millions of acres. On every boundary I shall cause to be planted a walnut, sugar, locust, or other valuable tree, which may prove the richness of the soil; and although much of the land may have been previously taken up, it will not affect us because in selling we will give no warranties. So soon as this is done, I will open a Land Company at Baltimore, and offer shares of 100 dollars, at 2*s.* per acre, which being about one half cheaper than the present one, it will be a motive of preference with subscribers both here and in Europe. This will make us a fund of 5,333,333⅓ dollars at once; and although this may take a nominal capital of 2 or 300,000 dollars to be accomplished; if you can muster up 50,000 dollars, I hope to do the whole business. The sight of this money, a trifle of which must go the surveyors, &c. will enable me to pay most of the out lay by my notes payable at one and two years, and these as money comes in from the sales, I can then buy up at 50 per cent. discount. Another advantage will attend the passing my notes, those who shall have taken them, will subscribe, and also engage all their friends to do so in hopes of getting their money. You will be surprized at my offering our lands so much cheaper than our neighbours, but I know they paid so high as 4½d. per acre, for several hundred thousand acres, nay some say they even paid 9d. for some favorite tracts. But great as all this may appear, it is nothing to what we shall be able to do afterwards.

Our society will begin by being Directors of the Land Company themselves; if therefore, there be any good tracts, mill seats, or mines, we can buy them under the names of our friends, at our own prices, by keeping a number of shares in our hands and those of our friends, we can perpetuate ourselves in the direction, and by this means we can turn the money received for sales to good account, and may employ it in the way I proposed in my former plan—All this however is but a trifle, every subscriber by being a partner, becomes entwerable with his last shilling for the engagements of the Company, which is an advantage we derive from being no legal corporation; by this means our credit will be so high, that it may enable us to buy up half the continent, and that without giving mortgages. When our engagements fall due, we can fulfil them or not as we find convenient, as every partner must be made a party in any suit brought against us, and as they will be twenty or thirty thousand in number, you will readily see that it is impossible to sue us. Some of the partners will be dying every day, and their representatives must then be made parties, a thing utterly impracticable, especially if we can get a few subscribers in all the different states. Thus, with a little address we may make a South Sea SCHEME of it. And we have nothing to fear here of what happened in England, for they came upon the men of genius in that country, with the heavy hand of an act of parliament, and obliged them to refund millions sterling which they had acquired by their talents; but here we shall be perfectly safe, as (thank God) there can be no *ex post facto* laws.

Remember affectionately to your sister Jane, and very particularly to the society. Yours,

TIM. BROADBACK.

General MARSHALL is elected to represent this city in the ensuing General Assembly.

DEATH.]—On Saturday night, Mr. ROBERT MACARTNEY, of this City, Merchant.

SALES AT AUCTION.

TO-Morrow morning precisely at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Office, for cash—Lutstrings and sattins, India and book muslins, 5-4 and 6-4 fine bumhums, Bandannoes and other silk handkerchiefs, Marseilles quilting, Irish linens, Callicoes and chintzes, German and British osnaburgs, &c. &c.

M. VANDEWALL, V. M.

Richmond, April 15, 1795.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
The American Ship
APOLLO,

NOW at Norfolk, will fail in about thirty days; can take on freight Two Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco—For terms, apply to Montgomerys and Henry in Richmond, or in Petersburg to PATRICK WHITE.

April 15, 1795 (3w)